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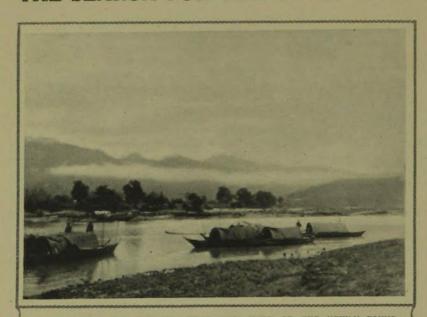


AN ASTONISHING DISCOVERY: LONG-LOST SUNG-WARE POTTERIES FOUND IN NORTHERN FUKIEN—THE SOURCE OF TEMMOKU TEA BOWLS MYSTERIOUSLY APPEARING ON THE CHINESE MARKET.

As Mr. Plumer describes in his most interesting article on page 682, the question whence came the Chien yao (or *iemmoku*) tea bowls to the Foochow market inspired him to seek the source himself. Near Shui-chi, in northern Fukien, his search was rewarded by the discovery of three great kiln waste piles, each a mass of *temmoku* bowls and their saggars, which identify beyond doubt the exact site of the potteries producing this famous ware of the

Sung dynasty (960-1280 A.D.). This striking photograph shows the pile called Kiln-site II., and illustrates the astonishing archæological wealth of the sites. Here the local inhabitants have for years conducted veritable mining operations to uncover whole temmoku bowls, and the people of the neighbouring village of Ta-lu look on Kiln-site II. as their private goldmine. Three further pages of photographs are given later in this issue.

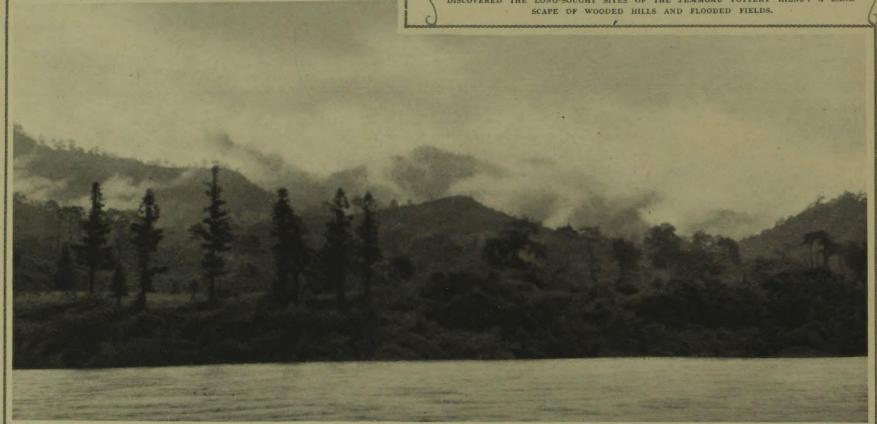
# THE SEARCH FOR THE CHIEN WARE POTTERIES: ON THE WAY TO THE KILNS.



RIVER BOATS OFF SHUI-CHI, NEAR THE SITES OF THE NEWLY FOUND TEMMOKU, POTTERY KILNS: THE NAN-P'U CH'I (OR CHIEN CH'I) RIVER; SHOWING (LEFT) THE BOAT IN WHICH MR. PLUMER TRAVELLED.

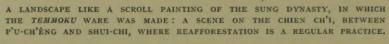


TYPICAL COUNTRY NEAR SHUI-CHI, IN NORTHERN FUKIEN, WHERE MR. PLUMER DISCOVERED THE LONG-SOUGHT SITES OF THE TEMMOKU POTTERY KILNS: A LAND-SCAPE OF WOODED HILLS AND FLOODED FIELDS.





WHERE THE FIRST FRAGMENTS OF CHIEN YAO (TRANSOKU) WERE FOUND: THE ROAD FROM SHUI-CHI TO T'IEH-TUN; WITH KILN-SITE 1. TO THE RIGHT OF THE THICK GROVE IN THE BACKGROUND, AND RICE PADDIES ON THE LEFT.



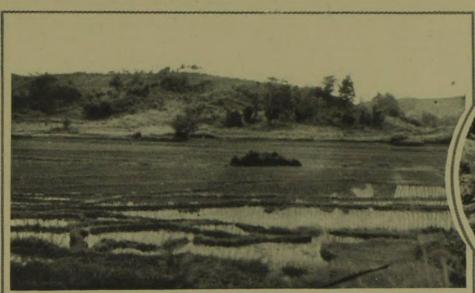


ARABELLA, QUEEN SOW OF THE VILLAGE OF TA-LU, NEAR THE KILN-SITES, DINES IN LUXURY FROM A GENUINE TEMMOKU SAGGAR (THE CASE OF FIREPROOF CLAY ENCLOSING POTTERY WHILE IT IS BAKED).

"The Illustrated London News" is the first journal to publish details of Mr. Plumer's extremely important archæological discovery of the original, if not the only, Chien yao (or temmoku) pottery site, although Mr. Plumer has reported it to the Academia Sinica. One of the most distinctive types of Sung ware, temmoku has been rare ever since Ming times. It has always been highly prized, especially by the Japanese, with whom it became fashionable for the tea ceremonies. The

ware is, in fact, almost entirely restricted to tea bowls. Although it has been fairly generally accepted for some time that temmoku came from the north of Fukien province, its place of origin had previously been only vaguely known. On this page we illustrate scenes on Mr. Plumer's adventurous journey by river through northern Fukien, undertaken in defiance of the menace of bandits. His search ended near the spot shown in the lower left-hand photograph.

#### THE GREAT DISCOVERY: KILN-SITES OF LONG-SOUGHT SUNG POTTERIES.



LOOKING NORTH TO KILN-SITE I.: THE TWIN WASTE PILES WHICH FORM ONE OF THE THREE SITES FOUND IN NORTHERN FUKIEN BY MR. PLUMER AND IDENTIFIED BY HIM AS THE ORIGINAL CHIEN YAO (TEMMOKU) POTTERY SITE.



KILN-SITE I., WITH RICE FIELDS BEYOND: A VIEW FROM NEAR THE TOP; SHOWING PART OF THE AREA WORKED OVER BY LOCAL INHABITANTS, WITH ITS THOUSANDS OF SUNG POTTERY FRAGMENTS.



MR. PLUMER AT THE SCENE OF HIS FIRST DISCOVERY, WITH A SAGGAR IN HIS LEFT HAND AND A BROKEN EOWL IN HIS RIGHT: A PHOTOGRAPH WHICH SHOWS THE IMMENSE ARCHÆOLOGICAL RICHNESS OF KILN-SITE I.



KILN-SITE II., AN IMPRESSIVE PILE WHERE THE LOCAL PEOPLE HAVE CONDUCTED VERITABLE "OPEN CUT" MINING OPERATIONS, WITH TERRIFIC WASTAGE OF MATERIAL AS A CONSEQUENCE: A RESIDENT STANDING IN AN EXCAVATED PORTION OF THE SITE.



KILN-SITE III., WHERE ENOUGH DIGGING HAS BEEN DONE TO SHOW THAT IT HAS THE SAME CHARACTERISTICS AS THE OTHER TWO PILES: AN UNCLEARED PORTION OF THE SITE, COVERED WITH SCRUB BAMBOO.



A CLOSE-UP VIEW OF A CLEARED PORTION OF KILN-SITE III.: TEMMOKU BOWLS AND THEIR SAGGARS IN PROFUSION, SHINING WITH THE DISTINCTIVE IRIDESCENT SPOTS AND BEARING THE FAMOUS FUR-LIKE STREAKS.

Here we give photographs of the three closely related kiln-sites discovered near Shui-chi. Mr. Plumer writes: "I was quite awed by the abundance of the handiwork of the potters of Sung... which lay scattered about me. Still damp with raindrops, the fragments shone with their iridescent spots and fur-like streaks like jewels in the sun. Each fracture showed the coarse grey body, often almost black, and generally the surface was reddish when not covered by the glaze. Broken

bowls; whole bowls or parts of bowls frozen to their saggars; saggars whole or broken; buttons of clay on which bowls had rested in their saggars—all these in quantity, but nothing else. A Chien yao jar or vase would be rare indeed and probably open to suspicion. Various recurring shapes of bowls were found, and there were several standard sizes." Besides these there were certain fragments of giant bowls, whose original diameter at the rim must have been about a foot.

a week before, the vicissitudes of the road had required the abandonment of my car at Lan-ch'i, in Central Che-kiang, be-

### THE PLACE OF ORIGIN OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS CHIEN WARE DISCOVERED:

A REMARKABLE FIND OF KILN-SITES THAT ARE A MINE OF TEMMOKU BOWLS OF THE SUNG DYNASTY.

By JAMES MARSHALL PLUMER.

EVER since the Sung Dynasty (960-1280), connoisseurs Lyer since the Sung Dynasty (960-1280), connoisseurs have delighted in the possession of a Chien yao bowl. Japanese, particularly, have cherished bowls of this ware above all others. The "hare's fur" and "partridge feather" markings, or iridescent "oil spots" and other subtle æsthetic qualities, have rendered the tea bowls—to which the ware seems to have been almost entirely restricted—ideal for use in the Tea Ceremony. As early as Ming (1368-1644) it had already become rare, as is evidenced by the tradition in Japan that Japanese pirates, who at that time frequently swooped down upon the Fukien coast, used to demand Chien yao bowls as ransom. As time went on, they became well-nigh priceless.

priceless.

went on, they became well nigh priceless.

Three years ago, when I was resident in Foochow, a few of these bowls appeared on the local antique market, with the usual mystery as to where they came from. On walks in the country round about, midden and roadside shards were found in sufficient quantities to indicate that the ware had once been in common use in that region. Could the sudden influx of these bowls on the market indicate the break-up of some local collection amassed in earlier days? The idea was soon discarded for the more intriguing one that we were in touch with material direct from the ancient kiln - site. Discreet local questioning and tedious investigation by proxy in the interior eventually brought tangible proof in the form of obvious kiln wasters, and, finally, even saggars. In spite of the fact that Professor Pelliot had located Tien-Mu Shan, in Che-kiang, as the place which gave the bowls their name of temmoku in Japan, a provenance in North Fukien, on the upper reaches of the River Min, seemed to be suggested.

As long ago as 1888, indeed, Mr. A. E. Hippisley, of the then Imperial Maritime Customs Service, published the information that the ware came "from the department of Chien-chou, the present district of Chien-yang, in the department of Chien-chou, the present district of Chien-yang, in the department of Chien-shou, the present district of Chien-yang, in the department of Chien-send the department of Chien-send that the ware came "from the department of Chien-send the department of Chien-ning, Fukien province," which, while somewhat vague, has been fairly generally accepted by ceramic experts ever since. Mr. R. L. Hobson,\* in his standard work, "Chimese Pottery and Porcelain," states that Chien yao originated at Chien-yang. On his map of "The Pottery and Porcelain Factories of China," published in 1921, the only one of its kind in English, Mr. A. L. Hetherington

published in 1921, the only one of its kind in English, Mr. A. L. Hetherington places the factory at Chien-yang. Omitting any lengthy discussion regarding the changing of place names or the varying extent of district bound-aries, since Chien-an seems to have been the name of a district which formerly embraced Chien-yang, I would state that private enquiry tended to corenquiry tended to cor-roborate published inform-ation as to the general district. Beyond this, however, the enquiry suggested Chien-ning Fu (now Chien-ao), or the town of Shui-chi, nearly 100 li to the north, rather than Chien-yang, as the source of the tea bowls which were appearing in Foochow. The only way to know was to go and

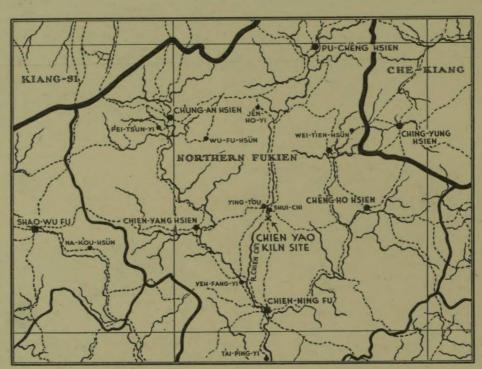
find out.

Thus it was that, at dawn on June 26 this year, my faithful "B. K. E." and I waded out through South Gate of the old walled city of P'u-ch'eng,

wanted triy of Fucilities, in the northern tip of Fukien, climbed aboard the sampan we had engaged, and rode the flood waters or shot the rapids of the Nan-p'u Ch'i. Since leaving Shanghai

\* Keeper of the Department of Ceramics and Ethnography at the

cause of floods, and we had to travel thereafter by rail, to travel thereafter by rail, motor-bus, bamboo raft, and on foot. At one place we had missed by hours the washout of a bridge that cost the lives of twenty soldiers. At another we had slept on the floor of a grain shop, amidst the bamboo forests of Hua-lung Ch'i, notorious till uncomfortably recent times for outlaws. Now we were slipping rapidly down a swollen river which, after three days' delay, our boatman alone had been willing to risk. All day he pointed the prow of his little boat into the heart of a landscape that unrolled before us like a never-ending



A MAP OF NORTHERN FUNIEN, ONE OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES OF CHINA; SHOWING THE NEWLY FOUND SITE OF THE POTTERIES THAT PRODUCED THE FAMOUS CHIEN (TEMMOKU)

WARE: THE SPOT IDENTIFIED BY THREE VAST KILN-WASTE PILES.

This map shows the route taken by Mr. Plumer to Shui-chi, the village near which he found the three great waste piles which are illustrated on other pages of this issue. Starting from the old city of P'u-ch'eng, in the northern tip of Fukien, he travelled down the Chien Ch'i (or Nan-p'u Ch'i) River to Shui-Chi. After his discovery he continued south by river to Chien-ning Fu, the first walled city downstream and the head of navigation for the larger river boats. This city had naturally, but erroneously, been thought by distant buyers to be the actual source of the lemmoku ware.

scroll of Sung painting. The wooded hills were now lost in clouds; now peering over them. Engulfed by nature, we passed no other moving boat that day. Some time after three o'clock we reached Shui-chi.

Arriving unexpected and unknown, we found ourselves almost immediately guests of honour in a cloth shop. Tea was brought. Not without reason does the Chinese

dark forbade our going far upon the road—and when the last of an incoming file of soldiers passed us, we knew it was time to turn back. On my return I called upon their officer. He had just been reconnoitring, he told me, with a force of bandits, numbers unknown, some 30 li away. I understood that the distance to my goal was 10 li or so. Providing the bandits did not close in as the soldiers withdrew, I had a margin of safety, a no-man's land, of 20 linot quite seven miles. This was luck. A year ago the Communist troops had looted the very room in the cloth shop where "B. K. E." was now draping my mosquito net.

Early next morning, the 27th, three of us—"B. K. E.," a youth from the cloth shop, and I—walked down the narrow stone-paved street, turned south, passed sentinels and anti-bandit proclamations, walked under giant camphor trees and spreading banyans. We kept to the high path, as our stream, known here as the Chien Ch'i, had suddenly risen and flooded the fields where we had walked the previous afternoon. We crossed a ridge about a mile out, and beyond that followed a path between tall grass that was every step an ambush. Here we passed countrymen carrying brooms, firewood, tea-leaves, and very common blue and white porcelain bowls. Descending to flooded rice-fields again, we should have been held up near the Temple of the Purple Bamboo (Tz'u Chu Ssu), had it not been for an enterprising young lad and a bamboo raft. We passed a cluster of houses, a rise of ground, tall grass and trees and bamboo clumps, and then our path swung into a field of tea. No sign of the hoped-for site had my straining eyes seen, till here "B. K. E." stooped over and picked from amongst the tree shrubs a fragment of temmoku. Soon we found more, and shortly I picked up a fragment of a saggar. Eureka! We had found the site.

There followed a fifteen minute scramble through "sword grass," thorns, and scruh bamboo, until we found ourselves on the top of a huge, elongated kiln-waste pile. The surrounding thicket made even rough measure

and scrib bamboo, until we found our-selves on the top of a huge, elongated kiln-waste pile. The surrounding thicket made even rough measurement imposs-ible—but an open cut from which the under-brush had been removed measured under-brush had been removed measured 150 ft. by 75 ft., and its depth could hardly have been less than 60 ft. While this alone exceeded my wildest hopes, it was but one of twin waste piles which together, for convenience, I called Kilnsite I. And I was to find, by exploring the valley thereabouts, that it was but one of three

one of three.
Walking eastwards through a g

Walking eastwards through a grove of large trees, I came to the tiny village of Hou-chien, in the hi-Chi. After his and the head of by distant buyers of by distant buyers and delicious local pai-chiu (lit., "white wine") at a shop near by, I followed a path which swung around to a cluster of dwellings, on the other side of the valley, which went by the name of Ta-lu. Directly behind this place I found Kiln-site II., which was quite as impressive in size as the first. The local people here had been conducting veritable "open cut" mining operations, but primitive methods had led to terrific wastage. I gathered that of the bowls excavated still adhering to their saggars, only one in

excavated still adhering to their saggars, only one in several hundred was de-tached in perfect condition.

All others were damaged or broken. Many, of course, had already been ruined during the original firing.

Kiln-site III. was found by continuing along the same path, which had now swung westwards towards. swung westwards towards
T'ieh-tun, as far as a
bamboo-covered hillock
opposite 'Kiin-site I.
Sufficient digging had
taken place at its summit
to indicate that it bore the
essential characteristics of
the other two piles with essential characteristics of the other two piles, with which it would seem very probably to have been contemporaneous. The countless tons of archæ-ological material at these three sites, together with the local tradition that manufacture started during

manufacture started during
T'ang, have given me confidence to consider them collectively — till proven otherwise by other direct evidence—as the original, if not, indeed, the only,
Chien yao pottery site.

I was quite awed by the abundance of the handiwork of the potters of Sung (I have mentioned T'ang solely in connection with tradition) which lay scattered about me. Still damp with rain-drops, the fragments shone, with their iridescent spots and fur-like streaks, like jewels in the sun. Each fracture showed the coarse grey body, often almost black, and generally the surface was reddish where not covered by the glaze. Broken bowls; whole bowls or parts of bowls frozen to their saggars; saggars whole or [Continued on page 718.]



CHIEN YAO TEA BOWLS IN HOUSEHOLD USE TO-DAY; EXCAVATED, BY LOCAL PEOPLE SUNG WASTE PILES: A SIMPLE FARMER'S HOME AT HOU-CHING.

ideograph for "stranger" mean, also, "guest." I drank my tea as usual from my own temmoku bowl, which soon brought forth remarks. Thus, with no pointed questioning on my part, I was soon in possession of the information I had come so far to get—the location of the road to the tea bowl site. "But you can't go there," they said. Three times in three different places we heard the same refrain: "Bandits †—the road's not safe." Approaching

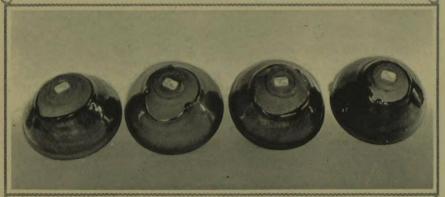
British Museum.

† The mention of bandits in this article should in no sense be interpreted as contradicting the fact that the Communists have been thoroughly eliminated from the area concerned.—J. M. P.

LINKS IN THE DISCOVERY OF THE CHIEN YAO SITE: TEMMOKU BOWLS ACQUIRED AT FOOCHOW AND LATER FOUND TO HAVE COME FROM THE OLD SUNG TEA BOWL POTTERIES NEAR SHUI-CHI, IN NORTHERN FUKIEN.



BROWN AND BLACK "HARE'S FUR" BOWLS FROM THE CHIEN YAO SITE, IN NORTHERN FUKIEN: PERFECTLY TYPICAL TEMMOKU WARE, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ROUGH BROWN RIMS AND GLOSSY STREAKED INTERIORS.



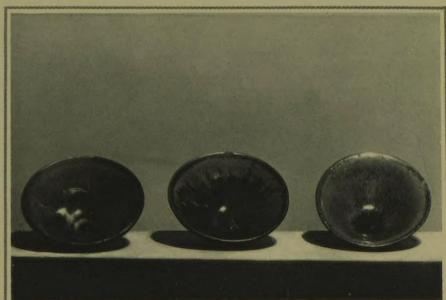
A REVERSE VIEW OF THE BOWLS IN THE PHOTOGRAPH ABOVE; SHOWING THE THICK WELT CAUSED BY THE TENDENCY OF THE GLAZE TO RUN DURING FIRING, WHICH IS A TYPICAL FEATURE OF TEMMOKU.



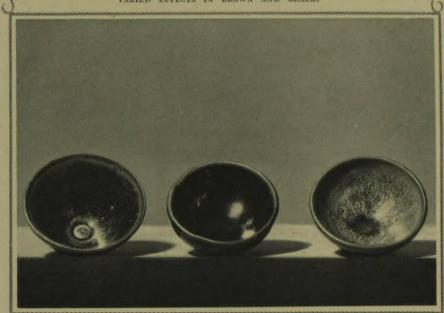
THE LARGEST AND THE SMALLEST PIECES FROM THE CHIEN YAO SITE: TWO HUGE SHARDS OF "HARE'S FUR" BOWLS, TOGETHER WITH A WINE CUP—A DIAMETER OF NEARLY A FOOT CONTRASTING WITH ONE OF 3 I/16TH IN.

On this page we show examples of temmoku tea bowls from the newly-found kilnwaste piles near Shui-chi. The "Encyclopædia Britannica" says that the name temmoku "was first given to the black tea bowls for which Chien-an and afterwards Chien-yang, in Fukien, were noted in the Sung Dynasty and even earlier. They are made of a blackish stoneware with a thick treacly glaze of purplish black shot with brown lines like hare's fur or mottled with brown like the breast feathers of a partridge. Their glaze stops in a thick irregular welt short of the base outside and forms in a deep pool on the bottom inside. The 'hare's fur or partridge' cups were commonly preferred for use in the tea-testing competitions, as their thick structure made the cup cool to handle and their dark glaze showed up the least trace of the green tea dust... The Chien glaze owes its colour to iron, which

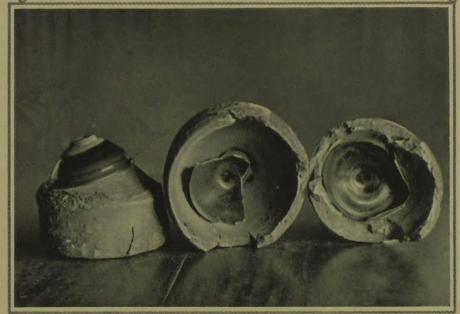
# TEMMOKU TEA BOWLS FROM THE ORIGINAL SITE: SUNG WARE WHOSE EXACT PROVENANCE HAS NOW BEEN LOCATED.



EVIDENCE WHICH LED THE TRAIL TO SHUI-CHI: THREE SMALL BOWLS FROM THE CHIEN YAO KILN-SITE ACQUIRED AT FOOCHOW; THEIR GLAZES PRESENTING VARIED EFFECTS IN BROWN AND BLACK.



BOWLS FROM THE SITE: (LEFT) ONE WHERE BLUE SPECKS ON BLACK PRE-DOMINATE; (CENTRE) ONE NEARLY JET BLACK WITH A RIM OF PURPLISH BROWN; AND (RIGHT) THE "PARTRIDGE FEATHER" EFFECT.



THREE SAGGARS FROM KILN-SITE I. WITH BOWLS "FROZEN" ON THROUGH ACCI-DENTS DURING FIRING: REJECTIONS OF A SUNG POTTER WORKING NEAR SHUI-CHI ABOUT EIGHT HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

under varying conditions produces a reddish brown as well as a black colour. Indeed, the brown and black seem to be always struggling for mastery in the Chien glaze. Sometimes the brown completely dominates the black: sometimes it only emerges in streaks and spots, and sometimes again these spots are crystalline and have a silvery sheen." On this page the "partridge feather" is well shown in the middle photograph on the right, where beneath a dark brown rim there is seen an effect of golden brown on black; and the welt which the glaze forms is well shown in the third photograph on the left. The upper left-hand photograph shows three bowls which exemplify the differences of colouring in temmoku ware. That on the left is predominantly black, with blue and silver flecks; the middle one is a pearly grey; and the tiny bowl on the right is nearly jet black and has a purplish brown rim.



#### By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WE all remember a phase of philosophic gossip VV perhaps more general a few years ago but still fairly common, which consisted of persons claiming what they called the right of Self-Expression. It usually took the form of some earnest youth or maiden saying with some indignation, "I have an It usually took the form of some earnest youth or maiden saying with some indignation, "I have an individuality; I wish to develop my individuality; I wish to express my individuality." All of which was, up to a point, very nice and natural; and in many cases the result of real grievances against stupid repressions and restraints. But a difficulty, about those who thus wished to express themselves, was that they did not always express themselves very well. They may or may not have expressed their individualities, but

their individualities, they did not really express their meaning. Nor indeed is it altogether easy to define the meaning of individuality. may be easier for those who have the quaint idea that a derivation is definition. But in this case we heard very little even of the derivation. For instance, if the indignant youth were to say to me, "I have an indi-viduality," he might not think me very polite if I inclined my head in benevolent assent and answered, "Yes; you are an atom." Yet the Greek word atom is very nearly the same as the Latin word individual. An atom merely means a thing that cannot be cut up, an individual m merely means a thing that cannot be divided. But the general impression about an atom was that it was something too small to b cut up. And it would be very rude to suggest this to the earnest young man. He would not like to be compared to a microscopically minute, monotonously imitative, tiny little hard grain of dead matter; and it would be possible to use and it the same unamiable sophistry even about his claim to the word individuality. It would not brighten or soften our cheery little chat to say to him, "Yes, there is perhaps inside you some sort of speck of primordial stuff, without parts, without magnitude, without anything that could make possible any kind

of variety or complexity in your character, a sort of rude and rudimentary minimum of bare existence, which would remain barren under any attempt at analysis, and which really has no characteristic of any kind, except being next to nothing. Ah, yes; as you say, you have indeed an individuality." If I were to talk like that, I sincerely trust that the young man would instantly indulge in a vigorous and even violent exercise of Self-Expression; but it would not at all resemble the quiet conversation of an atom.

I trust I need not explain that I know as much as most people (which is not much) about what has as most people (which is not much) about what has since happened to the atom; and how it is not any longer an atom in Greek, though it still is an atom in English. I will not enquire here whether the youth would be more edified at being called an electron, which certainly suggests more activity and effect on others; though whether it is used

merely to electrify them, or electrocute them, or even to electroplate them, is indeed a problem of perverse riddle of personality which can never be really explained in terms of either proton or proto-plasm. Only it may be suggested that personality as it exists in practice, the real human variety and distinction which makes one man electrify a friend or the other electrocute a foe, generally seems itself the product of these external ethical acts; so that a man creates his real personality by the activities chosen by his will; or does really, in the old religious sense of the phrase, make his soul. Anyhow, it may be doubted whether he can, at the very beginning, make a soul merely by expressing a self.

falls over the doorscraper does not really hold as a dogma that doorscrapers have souls which can be condemned on the Day of Judgment; and Dr. Parker did not really mean that he wished anybody, even Abdul Hamid, to be so condemned. It was merely Self-Expression; and it is becoming not only a deleterious but a dangerous habit in public life.

It is not a party question, as they say of things that are unquestionable and obvious in all parties. An ordinary Conservative will begin by saying that never, never will he clasp the bloody hand of the murderous Bolshevists. And then, a little while after, there is a turn in the tides of commerce, a

change in the tone of the newspapers, a convenient compromise supported by the experienced Govern-ment officials; in short, there is an opportunity for doing a deal - and instantly our honest patriot will not only forswear himself, but actually forget what he has sworn. For he was has sworn. For he was not really swearing as a man swears over the Bible; but only as a man swears over the door-scraper. He was not like a man binding himself for life to the recognition of the Ten Commandments; he was only a man who had just read in the paper the horrific headlines about the horrible mur-der of the Russian Prin-In the same way, cesses. an ordinary Liberal will begin by denouncing Frenchmen for persecuting Germans; and go on to denouncing Germans for persecuting Jews. That in itself might be quite consistent; but he does not, in fact, care at all about his consistency. If the two occasions are far enough apart for every-body, including himself, to have forgotten the details of his first denunciation, there will be simply no consistency or common quality at all in his two pictures of the Prussian; the lamb shorn by the Gauls or the lion devouring the Hebrews



THE CROWN PRINCE OF EGYPT COMES TO ENGLAND FOR HIS MILITARY EDUCATION: A GROUP TAKEN AT TILBURY—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FARUK (ON LEFT IN FRONT) WITH THE EGYPTIAN MINISTER (ON RIGHT IN FRONT) AND SIR A. M. HASSANEIN BEY (IN CENTRE BETWEEN AND BEHIND THEM).

The Crown Prince Faruk of Egypt, King Fuad's only son, who early next year is to enter the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, landed at Tilbury from the P. and O. liner "Strathaird" on October 18, and later arrived in London. He was welcomed at St. Pancras, on behalf of the King, by Lord Colebrooke, Lord-in-Waiting, while the Foreign Office was represented by Lord Stanhope, Under Secretary, who expressed Sir Samuel Hoare's regrets at being unable to be present himself. The Prince was warmly cheered, and, accompanied by his tutors and the Egyptian Minister, left by car for Kenry House, Kingston Hill, which is to be his residence during his stay in this country. Prince Faruk, who is only fifteen, is in charge of Sir A. M. Hassanein Bey, K.C.V.O., the well-known explorer, now First Chamberlain to King Fuad; and one of his tutors is L. Makri Pasha, who fought in the Turkish Army against the Italians in Tripoli in 1911-12. Prince Faruk was born at Cairo on February 11, 1920, and in 1933 was created Emir es Said, or Prince of Upper Egypt. In 1922 King Fuad issued a Rescript fixing the order of succession to the Egyptian throne and confirming the Prince as Heir Apparent.

But there is another nuisance connected with s business of Self-Expression. In all sorts of political and practical affairs, this sort of exhibitionism has lately been making a very painful exhibition of itself. I mean that people seem to have fallen into a habit of saying violent and decisive things, of swearing the most sweeping and final vows, of dogmatically affirming the most dogmatic certitudes, of using the language of iron creeds and rigid renunciations—and all solely and entirely as a mode of momentary Self-Expression; and no more binding on the speakers or swearers than if they had merely on the speakers or swearers than if they had merely cursed to relieve their feelings or whistled to keep up their spirits. In an instant of indignation against some foreign ruler, a man will model himself on Dr. Parker, who shouted in the pulpit, "God damn the Sultan!" But he will no more expect to be held seriously to what he said afterwards than if he had merely said, "Damn the doorscraper!" when he barked his shins on it in the dark. The man who

For the truth is that he is not in either case trying to describe the Prussian. The truth is that he is only, in each case, trying to describe

himself—as he is at that particular moment and may never be again. In other words, he is trying to Express himself. As for the third political section, we all know that some of its best and most sympathetic characters have just given a most interesting exhibition of this intellectual insecurity of modern Nothing was more common among Socialists and Labour men, until quite lately, than an absolute and final refusal of all arms, armaments and military service, and even of any possible form of bodily conflict under any possible provocation. There is a new twist in the tangle of international affairs; another foreign ruler does something they do not happen to like; and instantly the great oath of peace that was written on the heavens is washed away as if it had been written on the waters. For, though it was quite sincere, it was not really an oath at all, except as a form of Self-Expression. . . . I do not think the earnest young man's theory of Self-Expression really works out very well.

## THE MEDITERRANEAN QUESTION: FRANCE'S SPOKESMAN ON NAVAL SUPPORT.

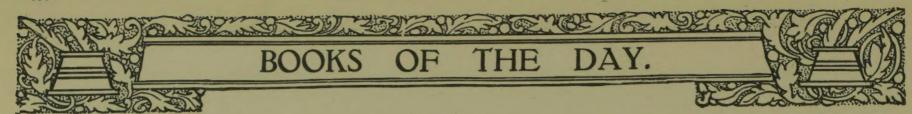
PHOTOGRAPH BY HENRI MANUEL.



M. PIERRE LAVAL: THE FRENCH PREMIER, WHO DESCRIBED AS "A PLAIN AFFIRMATIVE" HIS REPLY TO BRITAIN'S INQUIRY WHETHER FRANCE WOULD ASSIST THE BRITISH FLEET IF IT WERE SUBJECTED TO AN UNPROVOKED ATTACK.

M. Pierre Laval, the French Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has played, and is playing, so vital a part in the international situation, notably in the matter of the application of sanctions against Italy, that there is world-wide interest in his personality. It is not easy to know him; for, as "The Times" had it the other day, "M. Laval is a man who works very much alone, using the methods of caution and souplesse native to the Auvergnat. They have served him well in his career, both as politician at home and statesman abroad." For that reason, as well as for others, a certain anxiety was felt as to his attitude towards the extent to which sanctions should be carried, and towards the question

whether France would support Britain in the hypothetical case of an unprovoked attack upon the British Fleet in the Mediterranean. On October 18 it was made known officially that he had expressed the opinion that his 2000-word reply to the question put by his Majesty's Government was a plain affirmative. For the rest, it may be added that M. Laval, who is in the early fifties, left the Socialists in 1929 and is now an Independent. He formed his Government on June 7. On October 20 he was successful in the Senatorial elections, being returned twice—for the Department of the Seine, which includes Paris, and for the Puy de Dôme. In the latter constituency he headed the poll.



To is curious how some words have a way of doubling back on themselves and assuming a significance that is the very reverse of their original meaning. A topical example is the word "sanction," which ordinarily means "approval." Yet the sort of sanctions which the League of Nations decided to apply to Italy hardly suggest approbation. I was under the impression that Geneva's use of the word was due to some upstart official jargon; but I was mistaken, for lawyers apparently employed it long before the League and all its works came into being. My "Webster" (1902 edition) gives the secondary meaning as "Anything done or said to enforce the will, law or authority of another; as legal sanctions." Anyhow, it seems to me distinctly unfortunate that so misleading a term should have been chosen to express what are actually penalties. It may even explain, to some extent, the apathy with which, until its true import became apparent, the British public regarded the proceedings at Geneva. Some good folks may have thought that the League proposed to sanction (in the usual sense) the Italian policy towards Abyssinia, or, perhaps, to bestow on Italy a mandate for that country—a course which was recently suggested by Sir Arnold Wilson as being the best solution of the difficulty.

There is some pertinent criticism of

There is some pertinent criticism of sanctions (in the Genevan sense) in a book by one who is no opponent of the League, but has taken an official part in its previous deliberations—a volume of reminiscences entitled "I HAVE BEEN YOUNG." By H. M. Swanwick. With Introduction by Lord Ponsonby (Gollancz; 18s.). Mrs. Swanwick was a member of the British Empire Delegation to the Fifth and Tenth Assemblies of the League, the latter held in 1929. Although her book was written before Abyssinia took the centre of the Genevan stage, and she is concerned mainly with stage, and she is concerned mainly with the problem of Germany, yet much of her commentary bears on points involved in the present controversy.

Discussing League affairs since she retired from politics, especially in view of the vast development of aviation, Mrs. Swanwick writes: "The existence of bombing 'planes, which can be mobilised with the utmost speed, makes it practically certain that war (in Europe at least) will never be 'declared' again, and that the military necessity of immediate reprisals would make nonsense of any definition of the Aggressor. Those who are honestly striving to bring some order into the international anarchy should abandon the purely legalistic method: (1) Forbidding aggression. (2) Defining aggression. (3) Threatening the aggressor with Sanctions. (A method very neat on paper, but utterly useless as a basis for order, because of the impossibility in many cases of proving aggression and the improbability in most cases of mobilising and keeping in being forces adequate for the imposition of Sanctions.)"

The author is equally definite and plain-spoken about the air peril. "All this talk," she writes, "about discrimination in bombing and hitting only military objectives is sheer nonsense, when applied to a crowded country like this. So is the organisation of 'shelters'; for a shelter against one sort of bomb may be a death-trap if another sort be used, and how can little children and sick folk and childing mothers be removed and maintained, perhaps for many days, in any shelter that could be devised? . . The air-raids in any future war that Europe might be mad enough to invoke would be directed to produce with maximum rapidity the maximum effect. . . Must we train young men to such mass-murder and idealize them because they risk much? We should risk more! 'Woman's place is in the home?' They threaten to make that the most dangerous of all places. . . I have long thought that . . . the strategic line of attack for those who wished for drastic reduction of armaments was to concentrate on the total abolition of military aviation and the internationalisation of civil aviation. . . A bold bid by Great Britain, preferably in conjunction with the United States, could alter the face of diplomacy, and it is not an empty dream that, once the Powers had actually accomplished so great a feat as the Demilitarization of the Air, the peoples might seriously ask: If the Air, why not the Land? If the Land, why not the Sea?"

Mrs. Swanwick's well-written and stimulating auto-biography covers a long period (some sixty-seven years) with a wide range of interests, and reveals a personality of great intellectual alertness and energy. She is a sister

of that famous artist, Mr. Walter Sickert. Their father, a painter and musician, was a Dane, but became German through the Prussian conquest of his part of Slesvig. Though born in Bavaria, Mrs. Swanwick herself spent the first four years of her childhood in France, and her home has since been in England. "It has been impossible to me, therefore [she says], to be anything but an internationalist." Among her early friends, were Ellen Terry and Irving, the families of Burne Jones and William Morris, and Oscar Wilde, who revealed at her home the finer side of his character, showing true kindness to her mother in a time of sorrow. The difficulties which she encountered in going to Girton illustrate the social of that famous artist, Mr. Walter Sickert. Their father,

altered the whole course of the war in a way which he himself probably never realised. The other items in the book comprise such diverse subjects as "The Massacre of Glencoe," "Gordon at Khartoum," "Montrose and Leadership," "Lord Rosebery," and "The Kirk in Scotland."

I cannot recollect a more intriguing biography of a man of action than "Admiral Togo." The Authorised Life of Admiral-of-the-Fleet Marquis Heihachiro Togo, O.M. By Major R. V. C. Bodley, author of "Indiscreet Travels East." Illustrated (Jarrolds; 18s.). The interest lies partly in the strange personality of this great sailor, the Nelson of Japan, with his blend of sternness and compassion, his indomitable perseverance, and his magnificent taciturnity; partly in the fact that his career synchronises with and contains in itself the transformation of Japan from mediæval feudalism to the status of a first-class modern Power. Particularly appealing to English readers are the passages relating to Togo's early naval training as a cadet of the Worcester, with a gunnery course in the Victory, and to his affectionate memories of those early days when he came here as an old man full of honours for King George's Coronation. The ship (the Mikasa) in which he won his great victory over the Russian Fleet is preserved and reverenced in Japan just as Nelson's flagship is at Portsmouth. Although a relentless fighter, Togo, we are told, "was nevertheless opposed to war as a means of settling disputes." The author concludes with a notable chapter on the international position in the Pacific and a warning that aircraft may render naval power unavailing.

Several other books on my list

Several other books on my list recount adventures of military men from various parts of the Empire during and after the Great War. The most important is "War Letters of General Monash." Edited by F. M. Cutlack, author of "The Australians: Their Final Campaign, 1918"; and Vol. VIII., "Official History of Australia in the War: The Australian Flying Corps." Illustrated (Angus and Robertson; 8s. 6d.). The late Sir John Monash, who died in 1931 at Melbourne, where he was accorded a State funeral, was, of course, the Commander of the Australian troops. Some hold that, if the war had continued much longer, he might have become Commander-in-Chief the war had continued much longer, he might have become Commander-in-Chief on the Western Front. These letters not only possess historic value, but have an intimate personal side as having been written to his wife and daughter. In March 1917 he wrote: "I hate the business of war, the horror of it, the waste, the destruction, and the inefficiency."

destruction, and the inefficiency."

Two other books which provide excellent reading, of a very variegated character, describe post-war experiences of men who had served in the great struggle. The Book Society has fittingly bestowed its benediction on "Beyond The Sunset." By Charles Douie, author of "The Weary Road" (Murray; 7s. 6d.), an entertaining book, compact of terse, witty narrative and fine description. The interest ranges from travel and mountaineering to Civil Service work and education, partly connected with prison reform. Equally beguiling is "Soldier in the Sun." By Captain S. E. G. Ponder. Illustrated (Stanley Paul; 16s.). This genial author carries the reader along in light-hearted style all about the East, from Aden and Hodeida to various parts of India, including Quetta, and then, with intervals of home service, to West Africa and finally to China. Everywhere he has an eye for dramatic or amusing incident, and his pages teem with anecdote.

Lastly, in "Gallee Galloper." By Douglas V. Duff, author of "Sword for Hire." Illustrated (Murray; 10s. 6d.), we have a good example of a type of book nowadays rather common and evidently popular; that is, the writing-up of an eventful life by another hand more expert in literary craft than the actual protagonist. The story, however, has been compiled from his own diaries and with his approval. The career of "Abu George" (the hero's Arab nickname) throws light on the first years of Britain's Mandate in Palestine, a country which, we learn, owing to the non-fulfilment of sundry political pledges, has become known as "the Too-Much-Promised Land." Abu George, after distinguished war service, was for some years Governor of the Prison at Acre, and this book describes his vigorous proceedings in the pursuit of malefactors and in other affairs. We leave him in Damascus, but (says his chronicler) "his ambition is to open a road-house somewhere near Bridport, in Dorset, and to settle down for the rest of his days." I was in Bridport myself this summer, and I should think he would find it a refreshing change.

C. E. B.

# To Our Readers and Photographers at Home and Abroad.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" has always been famed for its treatment of the various branches of Science. Its archæological articles and illustrations are known throughout the world, and its pages dealing with Natural History and Ethnology are of equal value. These and other subjects are dealt with in our pages in a more extensive way than in any other illustrated weekly journal. We take this opportunity, therefore, of urging our readers to forward to us photographs of interest in these branches of Science.

Few people visiting the less-known parts of the world fail to equip themselves with cameras, and we wish to inform explorers and others who travel that we are glad to consider photographs which show curious customs of various nationalities, civilised and uncivilised, their sports, habits, and costumes; in fact, anything of a little-known or unusual character.

We are very pleased to receive also photographs dealing with Natural History in all its branches, especially those which are of a novel description. Our pages deal thoroughly with unfamiliar habits of birds, animals, fishes, and insects.

To Archæologists we make a special appeal to send us the results of recent discoveries.

In addition, we are glad to consider photographs or rough sketches illustrating important events throughout the world; but such contributions should be forwarded by the quickest possible route, immediately after the events.

We welcome contributions and pay well for all material accepted for publication.

When illustrations are submitted, each subject sent should be accompanied by a suitable description.

Contributions should be addressed to: The Editor, The Illustrated London News, 346, Strand, London, W.C.2.

conditions with which women then had to contend. After her marriage she went to Manchester and worked for C. P. Scott on the Manchester Guardian. Then she served, as a non-militant, in the women's suffrage movement. In war-time she worked for the Women's International League and the Union of Democratic Control. Finally, after a period of studying the Black-and-Tan terror in Ireland, she began her activities for the League of Nations. The passage quoted in the previous paragraph forms her final pronouncement on international affairs. "I have said my say;" she adds, "now I cultivate my garden."

At a time when the ethics of war and methods of war-prevention are provoking so much discussion and dangerous experiments, I felt it appropriate to touch on several books dealing largely with campaigning experiences. An eminent novelist and historian who lately became a baron and a "Proconsul" (as Governor-General of Canada) has gathered his recent essays and monographs, some previously published as small books, into a collected volume entitled "MEN AND DEEDS." By John Buchan (Peter Davies; 10s. 6d.). Signor Mussolini's emulation of his great precursor in Dictatorship at Rome in antiquity lends special interest to Lord Tweedsmuir's brilliant study of Julius Cæsar. The opening essay, on "The causal and the casual in history," describes an incident at the Dardanelles by which an obscure Turkish naval officer At a time when the ethics of war and methods of war-

## THE EMPIRE'S AIR DEFENCE NEEDS: COMPARISONS WITH OTHER POWERS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS, FROM OFFICIAL INFORMATION



## FIRST-LINE AIR STRENGTH OF FIVE GREAT EUROPEAN POWERS: RELATIVE AIR FORCES AFTER THE GREAT WAR AND TO-DAY.

In preparing statistics of air strengths of the Great Powers many difficulties are encountered. Whereas one Power will include practically every aeroplane that she has, another will give only what is now generally known as first-line strength. We have endeavoured to obtain the latest figures of the air strengths of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia, and to compare them with the reported strength of each of these European Powers at the end of the war. At that time Britain was said to possess about 22,000 aircraft, yet we had only 3,300 first-line machines, a fact which goes to show that, to render the nation safe in the air, there must be a very large number of aircraft in reserve. Whereas France and ourselves have largely reduced our air strength from what it was in 1918, Italy has a force nearly up to, and probably at this moment more than equal to, what she had seventeen years ago. Russia has been striving for years to become a very great aerial Power, and from the

time when she made peace with Germany and the new Soviet régime was inaugurated, she has had this goal before her. Accordingly, we find that she has to-day at least 2,500 first-line aircraft as against about 600 at the stoppage of hostilities by the Peace of Brest-Litovsk, the total having increased by 316.6 per cent. This makes Russia now the greatest aerial Power in the world, with France a bad second and the United States third. Air power is as important to-day to every nation as the land forces and the navies, and, now that the larger aircraft have so wide a range of action, the British Isles, as we all know, can no longer rely upon her Fleet alone. Just look at the figures of first-line strengths in 1914. We then had about 150 aeroplanes, France 450, Germany 475, Italy 85, and Russia about the same number as our own. Fragile, slow, and liable to engine defects, those old machines have developed into to-day's great armadas of long-range, fast, and efficient fighting aircraft.

#### THE NEED FOR MORE SHIPS TO PROTECT THE EMPIRE'S LONG

DRAWN MY DUE SPECIAL ARTEST, G. H. DATH,

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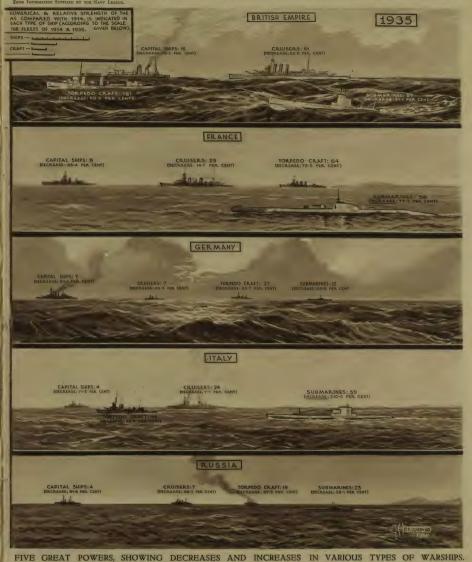


#### THE NAVAL SITUATION IN EUROPE TO-DAY CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF 1914: FLEETS OF THE

The necessity of strengthening our defence forces at sea, as well as on land and in the sir, to protect our trade routes, has been emphasized lately in speeches by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. MacDonaid, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This illustration is designed to support their arguments by showing the position negard to the Navy. The vessels are drawn to scale, so that their strengths of the British French, German, Italian, and Russian Navies. By strength of the British, French, German, Italian, and Russian Navies. By canning down the pages we can see the relative sizes of the different fleets, and by comparing across the pages we can note the numerical decreases or increases in the main classes of vessels in 1735 as compared with those of

1914. Whereas surface craft have generally decreased, there has been a notable increase in French and Italian submarines. France now has the strongest submarine fleet in the world, but—more remarkable still—"Italy's submarine fleet has increased by no less than 200 more submarine fleet has increased by no less than 200 more submarine fleet has increased by no less than 200 more submarine fleet has increased by no less than 200 more submarine fleet has increased by no less than 200 more submarine fleet has increased by no less than 200 more submarine fleet has proposed by the submarine fleet has been a notable ha

#### LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS: EUROPEAN FLEETS-1914 AND 1935.

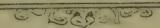


excellent modern vessels. The percentage of decrease in our cruiser strength is \$28 per cent, but that of France is only 147 per cent, and that of very large 2000 to the strength of the percent of the very large 2000 to destroyers with a speed of 40 knots and a cruiser armanent of five 5-in, guns. Though called destroyers by the French, they are so much more powerful than our largest destroyers that they have been noted as small cruisers. In destroyers we are again short of requirements. These vessels are so useful, both for anti-submarine duties and commerce-protection generally, that their numbers must certainly be augmented. Germany, of course, was compelled by the treaty to reduce her fiset to a few

old vessels, but, now that she has started to reconstruct her Navy, she will in a few years again become formidable. Her 10,000-ton vessels, classed as cruiters but actually "pocket-battleships," are, for their tonnage, the most powerful fighting ships afloat. The figures show that for all-round reduction the British Empire has gone further than any other Power—a very remarkable and rather disturbing fact, seeing that our Navy still remains our greatest weapon of defence, notwithstanding all that is said about aircraft. The Russtan Navy is rather an unknown quantity. Though the figures given above are the latest obtainable, it is difficult to secure absolutely accurate information. The Soviet Fleet may be larger than it, appears.



#### SCIENCE. THE





#### PARADISE ON INGRAM ISLAND. THE BIRDS OF

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

THE introduction of alien species into any country has, all too commonly, proved a dangerous experiment. Sometimes it has resulted in exterminating native species, and sometimes it has caused infinite damage to crops or live-stock. But there are exceptions to every rule. And these are generally

instances where shrewd judgment has weighed all possibilities of untoward consequences of the proposed attempt at acclimatisation.

And there are some cases of such ventures which have been justified up to the hilt.

One of these was the attempt of the late

William Ingram-an ardent lover of birds—to save the Greater Bird of Paradise from the extinction which threatened it, from the demands for its plumage for millinery purposes. That fate seemed imminent. Accordingly he bought the island of Little Tobago, secured several pairs of this extremely beautiful species, and gave them the freedom of the island. and gave them the freedom of the island, at the same time appointing wardens to ensure their safety from molestation. The experiment seems to have proved a success. This much I was able to show some time ago, when I gave, on this page, a summary of a report on the status of the birds up to that time. This report was made by Lieut.-Commander C. E. R. Alford, a resident in Tobago, B.W.I., who has kept a jealous eye on his charges, for he is mainly responsible as their guardian. He now sends a further report of quite exceptional interest, on the result of a visit to "Ingram Island" made by Mr. E. J. Thomas and his wife and Canon Thomas, in the hope of seeing these wonderful birds at close quarters. They were not only successful in this, but they

were not only successful in this, but they had the great good fortune to catch them at one of their "love dances," and this strange performance, as far as I can discover, had never been witnessed by a European.

Alfred Russel Wallace, the great traveller-naturalist, just seventy-eight years ago visited the Aru Islands for the special purpose of collecting specimens of Birds of Paradise, of all kinds, for museums; for such treasures were then rare in scientific institutions. But though he saw more than one species in its native wilds, he never once saw any of them in their ecstatic

they could be most easily taken unawares. Guided by their loud cries, a stealthy approach was made till the tree chosen for the display was found. At night a screen was made amid the branches, and under this the hunter would crouch, taking his place before daybreak. When the "dance" began, he proceeded to shoot the performers with blunt arrows, began, he



THE REMARKABLE DISPLAY OF THE SUPERB BIRD OF PARADISE (LOPOPHORINA SUPERBA): A SKETCH SHOWING THE LONG TUTTS OF FEATHERS, HAVING THE APPEARANCE OF BLACK VELVET, BORNE ON THE BACK OF THE HEAD; AND THE TRANSVERSE ROW OF FEATHERS ON THE BASE OF THE NECK, WHICH ARE SO MODIFIED AS TO PRODUCE A METALLIC SHEEN.

From a Drawing from Life by D. Seth Smith.

firing up through the screen. A boy at the foot of the tree picked up the stunned victims as they fell, till, at last, the few survivors took alarm. Wallace was able to do no more than piece together some of the "ritual" of these dances, gleaned from the natives. Observations made by the late Mr. Ogilvie Grant, of the British Museum, on the display of a captive specimen in the Gardens of the Zoological Society, threw a flood of light on this theme,

threw a flood of light on this theme, for he gave a graphic description of its posturing at this time. But he saw only isolated performances. Mr. Thomas has now been able to give us a really vivid account of what happens at this critical period. Climbing up the steep sides of the island towards what they believed to be the breeding territory, they soon

of a small clearing, and, looking up, saw four males perched on the branch denly raised his wings upwards, and at the same time thrust up the dia-

their heads every now and then, and raising them jauntily. Mr. Thomas describes this part of the display as distinctly amusing; in fact, he says, somewhat unkindly, it reminded him of the ballroom dancing so popular round about twenty years ago, done to the tune

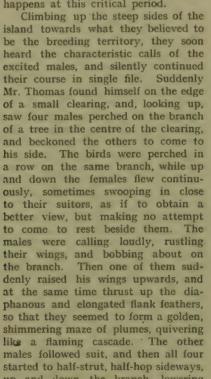
of "Everybody's Doing It"; the birds seemed to be shrugging their shoulders and prancing sideways in a kind of waddle, just as human couples did at that

Meanwhile, the females continued to race up and down the clearing in a continual whirl, until the failing light drew a veil over this thrilling performance, when

the amazed spectators withdrew, as silently as they came, so that the birds remained unconscious of the entertainment they had afforded. The Birds of Paradise have no rivals in the matter of the splendours of their plumage. But, unfortunately, only in the case just cited has any European ever witnessed the display of these plumes under natural conditions. But it is to be noted that each species performs after its own fashion. The strange posturings of the King Birds of Paradise were vividly described by the late Sir William Ingram, from a captive in one of his aviaries, years ago; and one or two others have given performances in the cages at the Zoological Gardens. One such display, by the Superb Bird of Paradise, was sketched by my friend Mr. Seth Smith, a year or by my friend Mr. Seth Smith, a year or two ago. It was a marvellous piece of posturing, as may be seen in Fig. 1. Pictures of this bird, as it was supposed to appear in display, showed a great, wing-like fan of plumes on each side of the head, and an inverted, U-shaped shield on the breast. This, as is shown in this on the breast. This, as is shown in this drawing from life, really forms part of the boundary of a great oval shield, the dark area looking like a piece of black velvet, the front border a glistening, metallic green, as of burnished metal.

After this one wonders how near the truth is the supposed display of the Six-Wired Bird of Paradise, shown in Fig. 3.

Of the part played by the amazing streamers of the King of Saxony's Bird of Paradise (Fig. 2), nothing is known. The prodigiously long streamers from the back of the head look as though they were made of tabs of pale blue, and very glossy, leather! To what extent these wondrous birds, like the more familiar peacock and the Argus and Golden Pheasants, have a sense of "awareness" of their gorgeous vestments, we cannot estimate. But their behaviour



THE SIX-PLUMED BIRD OF PARADISE: A SPECIES OF SINGULAR BEAUTY WITH LONG HEAD PLUMES THAT LOOK LIKE WIRES WITH HEART-SHAPED EXPANSIONS, LARGE VELVETY MASSES OF FEATHERS STANDING OUT FROM EACH SIDE OF THE BODY, AND THE BREAST CLEAMING WITH GOLD, GREEN, AND BLUE REFLECTIONS.

> in their ecstatic moods seems to show very certainly that they order their posturing so as to give the greatest possible effect to the splendours they are dis-playing, as the illustrations on this page bear witness.

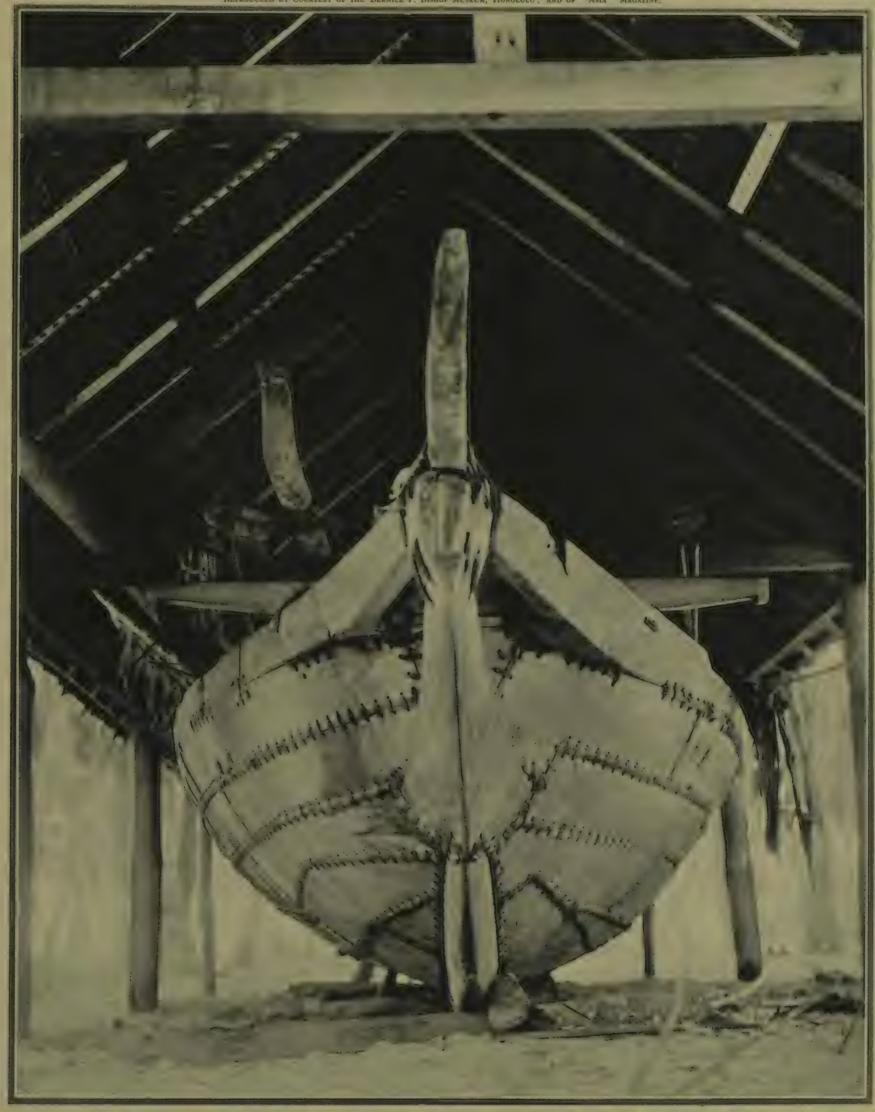


2. THE KING OF SAXONY'S BIRD OF PARADISE: A SPECIES WHICH IS ADDRNED WITH TWO STREAMERS FROM THE HEAD, EACH BEARING THIRTY-SEVEN QUADRANGULAR HORNY PLATES, LOOKING LIKE TABS OF PALE BLUE, VERY GLOSSY, LEATHER, AND UNLIKE ANYTHING ELSE IN NATURE.

moments. He succeeded, however, in gleaning from the natives something of the "courtship behaviour" of the Greater Birds of Paradise. "It was at this time when the birds were overwrought by excitement, that

## "NEEDLEWORK" BY SHIPWRIGHTS: A CRAFT OF PLANKS SEWN TOGETHER.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM, HONOLULU: AND OF "ASIA" MAGAZINE



THE BIGGEST OF THREE "SEWN SHIPS" AT VAHITAHI, IN POLYNESIA: A REMARKABLE 24-FOOT VESSEL OF PLANKS "STITCHED" TOGETHER WITH FIBRE; AN ELASTIC STRUCTURE WHICH MAKES FOR EASE IN A SEAWAY.

"Sewn ships" were once used for war in the Society and Tuamotu Islands, but now serve for transporting copra. They are built of slabs of wood, hewn with native adzes, and sewn together with coconut or pandanus fibre. The seams are caulked with coconut-husk fibres and covered with fine strips of wood. Formerly some of these ships measured eighty feet in length, but this, the largest of three at Vahitahi—an island lying about six hundred miles east of Tahiti—is less than twenty-four feet long. The article on ships in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" describes the building of boats made by the fastening together of pieces of wood as following on their construction from bark and skins. "Some of these canoes,"

we read, "and probably the earliest in type, are tied or stitched together with thongs or cords. The Madras surf-boats are perhaps the most familiar example of this type, which is found, however . . . in many islands of the Pacific. Some of these canoes show a great advance in the art of construction, being built up of pieces fitted together with ridges on their inner sides through which the fastenings are passed. They achieve some of the advantages of a more elastic structure which gives ease in a seaway, and a comparative immunity where more rigid boats would not hold together. Vessels thus stitched together . . . have from a very early time been constructed in the Eastern seas."

#### NATURE'S "AIRMEN": STRIKING ACTION, PHOTOGRAPHS OF GANNETS IN FLIGHT-SPEEDING AND "SPOTTING."



THE name Gannet is applied by naturalists to birds of the family Sulidæ generally; more particularly, to the three species found in the temperate seas. The following details about these birds and their way of life are to be found in "Birds of the Ocean," by W. B. Alexander: "It is rather remarkable that the breedingplaces of temperate gannets are all in parts of the British Empire, except that the Solan Goose also breeds in Iceland and the Faroe Islands. Every self-governing country in the Empire has one or more colonies of gannets, as they breed on islands off the coasts of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Gannets and Boobies feed on fish, which they obtain by diving from the air and then pursuing them under water. They commonly dive from a times from as much as 100 feet, above the surface, and have been caught in fishermen's nets at a depth of 90 feet. . They are sociable birds and are usually seen in small parties or large flocks. . . . They breed in colonies on oceanic islands or precipitous crags. . . Though almost silent at sea, they are noisy when breeding, uttering loud

quacks, grunts, and whistles. They are also quarrelsome, pecking at neighbours who come too near their nest." The only colony of gannets Wales is that of Grassholmthat on Lundy Island having been exterminated many years ago. But on Grassholm, an uninhabited island eight miles off the Welsh coast, there were 12,000 adult gannets-possibly the largest individual colony of the species in Great Britain. Our readers may recall that this extraordinary colony of birds was illustrated in our issue of July 14, 1934; when we also gave pictures of the puffins and shearwaters on neighbouring islands. It should be added that the photographs reproduced here form part of the International Exhibition of Nature Photography which is now being held in the Whale Hall at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, South Kensington. In this Exhibition, which has been organised by "Country Life," photographs of birds and mammals on view, including examples sent from the which have been taken by well-known specialists in nature photography. The Exhibition remains open until November 30





"ON THE LOOK OUT FOR PREY": A GANNET CRUISING, INTENT ON "SPOTTING" FISH.



"AGAINST A HIGH WIND": A GANNET CAUGHT IN A CURIOUS GLIDER-LIKE POSTURE.

of the Contra



#### NOIR. EIT ROUGE



BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

#### "STALIN": By HENRI BARBUSSE.\*

(PUBLISHED BY LANE.)

therefore, is reduced to a quathe necessary minimum, having due regard to general progress. It is just as wrong to fall short of the minimum as to go beyond it. The man who spares people who are working against the cause of humanity is a malefactor. The duty of true kindness is to think of the future."

M HENRI BARBUSSE, whose death in Moscow occurred only at the end of August last, was a writer of force and imagination. He is best known as the author of one of those neurotic, over-written books about the Great War, which acquired great reputation—undeserved, as it seems to us, because, whatever their virtuosity, they did not present the true realism of war. After the out-



STALIN AS A BOY: "THE GEORGIAN OVAL OF HIS FACE."

"His features were very delicate and he had an intellectual head with abundant thick hair, as black as ink. The slimness of youth accentuated the Georgian oval of his face and the somewhat languid eye of his race. This young militant presented a mixture of the intellectual and the worker."



STALIN AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-FOUR: A POLITICAL DEPORTEE IN 1903.

and the somewhat languid eve of his race.
This young militant presented a mixture

of the intellectual and the worker."

break of peace, M. Barbusse turned enthusiastically Communist, and nearly all his later works have dealt with the different aspects of the Russian Revolution. They became increasingly strident in tone, and the present volume throws off any pretence of "objective" treatment of a controversial question; it is unmistakably, in every line, a piece of officially inspired Bolshevik propaganda, of a kind which is becoming extremely familiar. As a piece of writing the book is poor (in translation, at all events), alternating, as it does, between slapdash statistics and perfervid generalisations; as a biography of Stalin, it is manifestly inadequate and partial; and as a piece of reasoning, it is defaced by the most grave inconsistencies. In spite of the self-important manner of the preacher ("it is I, Barbusse, who am speaking now "), we feel that he is throughout preaching to order. Occasionally he seems to have a slight uneasiness lest his reader, rebelling against the luxuriant rhetoric, may say: "Really, you know, this is all too good to be true." M. Barbusse has a simple answer. "I know quite well what I shall be told: 'If you were to say as many bad things about Russia as you say good things, we might believe you. Monsieur Herriot, for instance, in his last book, makes a balanced, objective report, in all its light and shade, whilst you are prejudiced and make a panegyric. Quite right. But it is only the truth that makes it a panegyric. We have not invented any argument."

M. Barbusse may not have "invented" any argument, but he has used some very strange ones. One of his chapters, entitled "The Two Worlds," is a kind of commination service, in which he reviews each of the capitalist countries 'n turn, pours out a rich vocabulary of abuse on it and its eaders, and solemnly lays his curse upon it. Here are some specimens of the abominations which have happened in the capitalist genius for human

'Stalin: A New World Seen Through One Man." By Henri Barbusse. Translated by Vyvyan Holland. With sixteen Illustra-tions. (John Lane The Bodley Head; 128, 6d.)

"He was in prison, in 1903, when he heard a great piece of news. At the second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Party, a split began to appear, on Lenin's initiative, between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks.

Stalin did not hesitate. He chose Bolshevism, and decided for Lenin."

cause of humanity is a malefactor. The duty of true kindness is to think of the future."

It is very difficult to preserve patience with people who defend wholesale "repression" on these principles. In the long story of man's inhumanity to man there have been a few constantly recurrent motives, the chief of which are (1) fear, (2) primitive animal sadism, (3) the incorrigible desire to impose one's will on others, and (4) the genuine belief that the persecuted were "working against the cause of humanity." The last motive has been just as persistent as any of the others—indeed, most persistent of all; for even when it has not truly existed (and who can say, in the labyrinth of human sincerity and insincerity how far it does truly exist (and who can say, in the labyrinth of human sincerity and insincerity how far it does truly exist (and who can say, in the labyrinth of human sincerity and insincerity how far it does truly exist (and who can say, in the labyrinth of human sincerity and insincerity how far it does truly exist (and who can say, in the labyrinth of human sincerity and insincerity how far it does truly exist (but has always been alleged as the pretext for the worst cruelties in history. It is astonishing that a writer of intelligence could not see that by this kind of sophistry he offers a general indemnity to every kind of violent intolerance.

The same type of special pleading is consistently maintained throughout the book. The significant contradiction which was involved in the N.E.P. is defended, indeed exalted, by M. Barbusse as an example of the brilliant "opportunism" of Bolshevik policy; nor does he see anything incongruous or unjust in the fact that a measure of "capitalism" was permitted by Lenin with the deliberate intention of treating as enemies and renegades, when "opportunism" allowed, those who availed themselves of it. As in duty bound (for in

this, as in all else, he is an official spokesman), M. Barbusse this, as in all else, he is an official spokesman), M. Barbusse represents the whole Trotskyite revolt as a malicious conspiracy—for it is the corollary of the "repression" doctrine that honesty of motive can never be conceded to an opponent. Trotsky is belittled in every way, even in respect of his undoubted services to Bolshevism in the Civil War. In his revolt, he is represented as having been actuated solely by ambition for personal power. This is not difficult to believe; it is more difficult, however, to believe that no such thought ever entered the mind of Stalin, who is represented as being in no sense a dictator or an autocrat. Nothing is said of the steady, relentless process by which the whole direction of the "Party" has been concentrated in the hands of Stalin and a few associates.

associates.

As a biography of Stalin himself, this book is the merest sketch. A brief and spasmodic account is given of his early activities as a "professional revolutionary," of his numerous aliases, his arrests and his six escapes from confinement. There are some important omissions: it is not mentioned, for example, that in 1906 Stalin operated in Lenin's campaign of "expropriation" for raising funds



STALIN AT THE AGE OF THIRTY-ONE: A PAGE FROM THE RUSSIAN POLICE FILES, SHOWING "KOBA DJUGASHVILI" IN 1910.

Stalin was born in 1879 at the village of Gorl, in Georgia, where his father, Vissarion Djugashvili, was a shoemaker. At different times he adopted various names, amone them Koba. "In 1910 (we read) Stalin was arrested. . In 1911, interrupting his imprisonment by his own methods, (he) established himself in St. Petersburg. He was recaptured; his exile to Vologda was curtailed by a fresh flight towards the scene of action. He returned to St. Petersburg."

was recaptured; his exile to Vologda was curtailed by a fresh flight towards the scene of action. He returned to St. Petersburg."

for the Cause; nor that he was rapidly gravitating towards conflict with Lenin at the time of the latter's death; though these assertions have been made repeatedly by other biographers. M. Barbusse may be correct in his estimate of Stalin's intellectual attainments, but we have gathered from other accounts that not even his most loyal admirers have considered his real strength to lie in that direction. What has marked his whole career is his extraordinary steadfastness of purpose, for he is one of the "old Bolsheviks" who has never wavered for a moment from his principles and never shrunk from any risk, duty, hardship, or threat to put them into practice. In that quality he compels admiration, and is unquestionably a remarkable man. M. Barbusse is doubtless right in saying that "it is something else than personal vanity and the pride that he has in his name that thrusts this man to the fore and keeps him in the breach. It is faith." Nobody would deny to Stalin profound faith, enormous energy, great patience, simplicity of life and purpose, and a resolution which has certainly achieved more than the world ever thought possible. These are great qualities, and we must respect them when we meet them; but what, or whether, they have contributed to the sum of human happiness, we have yet to see. According to M. Barbusse, they have, with one stroke, changed history and created an Earthly Paradise. We should like to think so, but we may be permitted some lingering doubts.

C. K. A.



STALIN IN 1932: THE HEAD OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AT THE AGE OF FIFTY-THREE.

AT THE AGE OF FIFTY-THREE.

In the concluding words of his highly eulogistic study of Stalin's career, the late Henri Barbusse terms him "the man with a scholar's mind, a workman's face, and the dress of a private soldier." In the same chapter we read: "He is a man of iron. The name by which he is known describes it: the word Stalin means 'steel' in Russian. He is as strong and yet as flexible as steel."

Illustrations Reproduced from "Stalin." By Henri Barbusse. Translated by Vyvyan Holland. By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. John Lane The Bodley Head.

# THE CHAMPION OF ULSTER, AND A GREAT ADVOCATE: LORD CARSON.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



THE LAST TRIAL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS BEFORE THE FORTHCOMING CASE OF LORD DE CLIFFORD: AN OCCASION WHEN THE LATE LORD CARSON (AS SOLICITOR-GENERAL), WITH THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, LED THE PROSECUTION OF EARL RUSSELL (THE RIGHT-HAND FIGURE STANDING IN FOREGROUND) FOR BIGAMY—SHOWING THE LORD CHANCELLOR, ACTING AS LORD HIGH STEWARD, READING THE SENTENCE.—(Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News" of July 27, 1901.)

The Russell case is of special interest now as having been the last trial of a Peer by the Lords before the forthcoming proceedings against Lord de Clifford (on a manslaughter charge arising from before the forthcoming proceedings against Lord de Clifford (on a manslaughter charge arising from before the forthcoming proceedings against Lord de Clifford (on a manslaughter charge arising from before the forthcoming proceedings against Lord de Clifford (on a manslaughter charge arising from before the forthcoming proceedings against Lord de Clifford (on a manslaughter charge arising from before the forthcoming proceedings against Lord de Clifford (on a manslaughter charge arising from before the forthcoming proceedings against Lord de Clifford (on a manslaughter charge arising from before the forthcoming proceedings against Lord de Clifford (on a manslaughter charge arising from before the forthcoming proceedings against Lord de Clifford (on a manslaughter charge arising from before the forthcoming proceedings against Lord de Clifford (on a manslaughter charge arising from before the forthcoming proceedings against Lord de Clifford (on a manslaughter charge arising from before the forthcoming proceedings against Lord de Clifford (on a manslaughter charge arising from the first Law or for Lord and the first Law o



POPULARLY KNOWN AT ONE TIME, DURING THE HOME RULE CONTROVERSIES, AS "KING CARSON" AND "THE UNCROWNED KING OF ULSTER": THE LATE LORD CARSON, THE FAMOUS UNIONIST LEADER.

Lord Carson, who died on October 22 at his home. Cleve Court, Minster, near Ramsgate, at age of eighty-one, will always be remembered as the great champion of Ulster Unionism was born in 1854, the son of a Dublin civil engineer. In 1892 he entered the British Parliar as Unionist Member for Dublin University, holding that seat till 1918, and then for three prepresented the Duncairn Division of Belfast. In 1900 he was knighted, and in 1921 he made a Lord of Appeal and a life peer, as Baron Carson of Duncairn. Soon after entering liament, Carson helped to defeat Mr. Gladstone's second Home Rule Bill, and by 1911, v



SIR EDWARD CARSON AND F. E. SMITH (LATER, LORD BIRKENHEAD) INSPECTING THE ULSTER VOLUNTEERS IN MARCH 1914: A MOVEMENT TENDING TO CIVIL STRIFE IN IRELAND WHICH THE GREAT WAR PREVENTED.

## HAPPENINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD: PICTORIAL NOTES ON CURRENT NEWS.



AIR-RAID PRECAUTIONS IN ITALY: A FLEET OF SPECIALLY EQUIPPED CARS FOR TOURING THE COUNTRY TO DEMONSTRATE METHODS OF RESISTING GAS ATTACKS.

In an explanatory note supplied with the above photograph, it is stated: "Signor Mussolini's Publicity Bureau is carrying information concerning the horrors of war to remote villages. The newest device is a propaganda train of cars equipped with a cinema, chemicals, and literature which will demonstrate the perils of gas warfare and means of combating it." The photograph shows the fleet of cars specially prepared to tour Italy and instruct the population in such precautions.



THE AUSTRIAN FASCIST COUP: A TORCHLIGHT PARADE IN VIENNA PASSING THE CHANCELLERY, WITH LEADERS ON THE BALCONY.

October 17 an important reconstruction of the rian Government took place, amounting to a d'état by the Schuschnigg Clericals and Starhem-Fascists against the Vienna Fascists and their, Major Fey. The new Cabinet is a triumph for ce Starhemberg, and the changes are said to have strengthened Italian influence in Austria.



FRESH EVIDENCE THAT JOHANNESBURG IS BUILT ON GOLD: EXCAVATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE DISCLOSED A GOLD-BEARING REEF. gold-bearing reef," says a note which accorphotograph, "has been discovered in Johanning through the heart of the city. At various re excavation work for new buildings has been en, in line with this reef, the gold-bearing ren unearthed. No mining operations are allo





THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH: LADY ALICE SCOTT AND HER
THE COFFIN INTO ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, A PRIVATE PLACE
FIANCÉ, THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, WHO
OF WORSHIP STANDING WITHIN THE DUCAL GROUNDS
REPRESENTED THE KING AND QUEEN.
AT DALKEITH, A FEW MILES FROM EDINBURGH.
The funeral of the Duke of Buccleuch took place at Dalkeith on October 22. The Duke of Gloucester represented
the King and Queen. Lord Mar and Kellie was present in his official capacity of Chancellor of the Order of the
Thistle. The hearse was taken from the Duke's home at Bowhill, near Selkirk, early in the morning, and passed
through Selkirk and Galashiels on its way to Dalkeith. There the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Gloucester,
Lady Alice Scott, the Earl of Dalkeith, and other members of the family, were present for the service. A memorial
service was held on the same day at St. Margaret's, Westminster.



THE GREEK ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR MONARCHY: M. TSALDARIS, THE DISPLACED PREMIER, SPEAKING; (EXTREME LEFT, LEANING BACK) GEN. KONDYLIS, REGENT. On October 10 M. Tsaldaris, the Greek Premier, and his Cabinet resigned at the instance of military and naval leaders, and General Kondylis (previously War Minister and Deputy Premier) became Prime Minister and Regent. Later, the Assembly met and voted for the abolition of the Republic and the restoration of the Monarchy. M. Tsaldaris is also a Royalist, but wished to await the result of the plebishie to take place on November 3.



A REMARKABLE "PHOTOGRAPH OF A PRACTICE AIR "FIGHT" IN PEACE TIME:

A HAWKER "HIND" DIVING ON THE "ENEMY'S" TAIL.

This very dramatic and realistic photograph, which reveals the conditions of aerial fighting, was taken during recent practice operations. It shows a Hawker "Hind," one of the new light bombers of the R.A.F., engaged in the manœuvre known as "diving on the enemy's tail." The photograph was obtained from the gunner's cockpit of another machine. The Hawker "Hind" type of machine, which is a replacement for the famous Hawker "Hart," has a maximum speed of about 200 m.p.h.

#### RANELAGH'S FUTURE IN DISPUTE.



THE DISPUTE OVER THE FUTURE OF THE RANELAGH SITE: RANELAGH CLUB-HOUSE (FORMERLY BARN ELMS) AND THE TERRACE.



BARN ELMS BEFORE IT BECAME THE HOME OF THE RANELAGH CLUB (IN 1884):
A PRINT DATING FROM 1839—FOR COMPARISON WITH THE PHOTOGRAPH ABOVE.

(From a Print in the Possession of the Club.)



VIEWS OF BARN ELMS IN THE YEAR AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RANELAGH CLUB; INCLUDING THE WEST FRONT (LEFT BELOW); THE KIT CAT CLUB (RIGHT ABOVE); AND THE PUTNEY GATE (LEFT ABOVE).

There has been much discussion recently over the question of the future of the Ranelagh Club site. Members of the Club held a meeting at Claridge's on October 16 to discuss recent negotiations which, it was stated, had resulted in the club's grounds being scheduled as a building site under the Town Planning Act. A resolution was passed to the effect that a committee should be appointed to take steps to secure the town planning of the area now occupied as Ranelagh Club on the basis of a private open space for the continuance of the club, and that the club should be a members' club, with a committee elected by members. The committee elected included Lord Decies, Sir Roger Keyes, and Sir Hugh Watson. Sir John Salmond, the chairman, pointed out that the club premises were the property of the Ranelagh Club Ltd., and that members of the club had no rights in the property. Sir Trustram Eve is reported to have said that all power over the club lay with two members. An article describing Ranelagh's historic associations will be found on page 714 of this issue.

#### FLOODLIGHTING IN FRANCE AND YORKSHIRE.

The façade, the back of the Cour de Marbre, and the Chapel of the Palace of Versailles were floodlit on October 20 for the first time. Versailles was, of course, constructed by Hardouin-Mansart for Louis XIV., and is generally considered to be the most splendid example of the grand style of late Renaissance architecture in Western Europe.—Dr. Temple, the Archbishop of York, dedicated the western towers of Selby Abbey on October 17. He also reopened the west end of the Abbey, which has been closed for nearly two years. The west front of the Abbey remained, until recently, as it had been left by the mediæval builders, but it was apparent that the western towers had been contemplated. Rudimentary towers did, in fact, exist. These have been raised by 26 ft. The plan has been carried out chiefly through the munificence of the late Mr. William Liversedge, of Selby, who left £10,000 for the restoration of the western end. The south, east, and west sides of the Abbey were floodlit, following the dedication.



THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES FLOODLIT FOR THE FIRST TIME: A VIEW OF THE GREAT FAÇADE ILLUMINATED; WITH THE CHAPEL ON THE RIGHT.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE NEW FLOODLIGHTING AT THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES: THE BEAUTY OF THE GRAND STYLE OF PALATIAL ARCHITECTURE REVEALED AS NEVER BEFORE.



SELBY ABBEY, YORKSHIRE, FLOODLIT: ILLUMINATION WHICH CELEBRATES THE COMPLETION OF THE WEST TOWERS (NOT FINISHED IN THE MIDDLE AGES), AND THE DEDICATION BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

# CONCERNING ART EXHIBITIONS: NOTABLE PICTURES IN LONDON GALLERIES.



THE EXHIBITION OF PICTURES PAINTED BY MAURICE UTRILLO DURING HIS "WHITE PERIOD" (1910-1915): "LA PORTE CHARRETIERE AU CONQUET." (1912.)

The "White Period" of Utrillo is well illustrated by a most interesting exhibition of works done by the artist between 1910 and 1915, which is now being held at the Lefèvre Galleries, 1a, King Street, St. James's, and will continue until November 9. Those here illustrated are in oil. Maurice Utrillo, it should perhaps be added, was born in Paris in 1883. After studying under Camille



UTRILLO EXHIBITION: "RUE A SANNOIS," ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE OIL PAINTINGS DONE BY THE ARTIST DURING HIS "WHITE PERIOD." (1911.)

rro, he evolved his own style, and, thrilled by the subtleties of tone and tint in white build-entered, about 1910, upon his White Period, during which he would mingle plaster with his caints, seeking "by a manipulation that was almost more modelling than painting to convey the spectator the difference in tactile values between, say, smooth and granulated surfaces,"



DUKE OF PORTLAND; BY R. G. EVES, A.R.A.:
A PORTRAIT TO BE EXHIBITED NEXT MONTH.
hibition of portraits by R. G. Eves, A.R.A., is to be held at M.
ller's, 15, Old Bon'd Street, from November 19 until December 14.
I include not only this and many other works, but the portrait
Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game which is given on the right. Mr.
is represented in a number of famous galleries, but this will be



An exhibition of drawings and paintings by the Russian painter Phillipe Maliavine is now being held in the New Burlington Galleries, 5, Burlington Gardens, and will continue until the 30th. The artist is royalist, rather than revolutionary, in his sympathies: indeed, when he has shown on the Continent, he has been frequently honoured by the patronage of the Greek royal family.



VICE-MARSHAL SIR PHILIP GAME; BY R. G. EVES,

AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR PHILIP GAME; BY R. G. EVES, A.R.A.: A PORTRAIT TO BE EXHIBITED.

Sir Philip Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., this portrait of whom is to be shown at Knoedler's, will soon take up his duties as Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, in succession to Marshal of the Air Force Lord Trenchard. Sir Philip, who retired from the Air Force in 1929, was Governor of New South Wales from 1930 until recently. He was born in March 1876.



"CÉRET"; BY JO JONES: A PAINTING (FROM THE REES **JEFFREYS** COLLECTION) WHICH IS ON EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

(RIGHT)



An exhibition of paintings by Jo Jones is being held at Wildenstein's, 11, Carlos Place, Grosvenor Square. It will remain until November 7. Miss Jo Jones studied at the Slade, and then painted in Jamaica for six months. On her return, she a show which caused considerable comment. For the catalogue of this, Augustus John wrote one of his rare Prefaces. After she did much work in France, especially in Paris, in the Pyrenees, and at Fontainebleau. For the past three years she has painting in Geneva and in Dorset.



IL DUCE.

Detail from the Painting of Signor Mussellini by Frank O. Salisbury, LL.D., R.P.S. (Copyright.)



#### MOONLIGHT IN "THE CORRIDORS OF TIME": AT THE VICTORIA FALLS, SOUTH AFRICA.

A discerning writer who returned recently from a visit to the Victoria Falls, in South Africa, and, incidentally, has seen most of the big natural waterlais, very rightly dwelf on the fullity of attempting to make comparisons of these natural phenomena, in different parts of the world, either in respect of height, breadth or volume of water. Each Fall has its own individuality in its own particular setting. The Victoria Falls, on the Zambeis River, in the heart of the African Continent, were discovered by David Livingstone in 1855. Because of their more, perhaps, because of their more, perhaps, because of their thunderous volumes, only one phrase comes to mind when one is seeting a brief description of these cataracts, and that is: stupendously grand. When they are viewed from the innumerable points of wantage, either from the islands in the river or from the fairy-like charm of the rain forest, or from Danger Point, the speed and thunder arising from the broad Zambesit's abrupt descent into the chamm invitably deaden for the moment the brains' reactions towards the supreme beauty and wild confusion of the scene. The Falls are beautiful and terrible in the glow of the South African sunlight; they are frightening and forbidding in the darkness of the Affician night; but in the lustrous monoight of the Affician uplands they become ethereal

and almost divine. The picture reproduced on these pages shows "The Corridors of Time," which represent the one and only outset for the colossal volumes of water which thunder over the catacates on their mile and a quarter frontage. Through these deeply eroded walls of rock, about 100 yards wide and many hundreds of feet deep, the great Zambesi is compressed into a series of deep pigzags, known as the Grand Canyon, in its race to the sea after its glorious plunge over the Falls. Observers who have studied the Falls under various conditions are unanimous that they are seen in their most mysterious and appealing beauty by moonlight, and that the lunar rainbows, visible in great vividness at full moon, transcend anything the whole world can show in natural beauty. On the occasion of the Empire Exhibition to be held in Johannesburg from September to January, 103-05-79, it is probable that the South African Rai mouneable attractions of the Exhibition in the Witwatersrand, will also include opportunities for visiting such natural attractions as the Victoria Falls and the Kruger National Park. Those of our readers who are interested can readily obtain information concerning such tours from the Director, Publicity and Travel Bureau, South Africa Noue, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.





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### WHEN THE NAVY WENT TO THE RESCUE: THE ITALIAN "AUSONIA" ABLAZE.



THE ITALIAN LUXURY LINER "AUSONIA" (ON FIRE IN THE OUTER HARBOUR OF ALEXANDRIA SHORTLY AFTER HER ARRIVAL FROM HAIFA: A DISASTER THAT LED TO FINE RESCUE WORK BY OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.



FIGHTING THE FIRE IN THE "AUSONIA": STREAMS OF WATER POURED INTO THE BURNING LINER, WHICH WAS TOWED TO THE RAMLA BEDA BANK ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE OUTBREAK, AS SHE HAD BECOME A MENACE TO SHIPPING.



WHEN THE FLAMES HAD DIED DOWN TO A CERTAIN EXTENT: THE BURNING "AUSONIA" AFTER HER THIRTY-FIVE PASSENGERS AND MOST OF HER CREW OF 240 HAD BEEN SAVED, THANKS LARGELY TO CREWS FROM BRITISH WARSHIPS HELPING IN A "SPIRIT OF CAMARADERIE."

The famous and luxurious Italian liner "Ausonia" arrived in the outer harbour of Alexandria from Haifa on the morning of October 18. Within about three-quarters of an hour she was in flames after an explosion in her boiler-room. Immediately, Admiral Sir William Fisher, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, ordered all boats, launches, and pinnaces to stand by, and crews from the battleships "Queen Elizabeth," "Valiant," and "Revenge," and the cruiser "Shropshire" went to the rescue. Thanks in considerable measure to their gallantry, the thirty-five passengers aboard and most of the crew of 240 were saved in little over half an hour. Three of the crew lost their lives at the moment of the disaster, and of the seven seriously injured five died later. Despite

the most strenuous efforts, the fire spread with great rapidity, and the ship, a mere hulk, was still smouldering on the Monday. During the afternoon of the outbreak, the burning liner was towed out to Ramla Beda Bank. The fine work done by the British officers and men has been freely acknowledged: as "The Times" Rome correspondent recorded on October 20: "A report communicated by the Lloyd-Triestino Shipping Company and published in this morning's newspapers stated that when fire broke out in the boiler-room of the 'Ausonia' in Alexandria Harbour the crew and officers of the vessel were 'helped in a spirit of camaraderie by the crews of British war vessels,' as also by all the authorities of the Port of Alexandria."

### CURIOSITIES OF THE ABYSSINIAN WAR: ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ADDIS ABABA AND NAPLES.



AN IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION BEING READ TO THE PEOPLE IN ADDIS ABABA: MINISTERS OF THE EMPEROR SUMMONING THE WARRIORS OF ABYSSINIA TO REPEL THE ITALIAN INVADED.



THE CALL OF THE DRUMS IN ADDIS ABABA: ANNOUNCING THE MOBILISATION OF ABYSSINIA IN THE TRADITIONAL MANNER OF THE COUNTRY—THE AGE-OLD AFRICAN CALL TO ARMS.



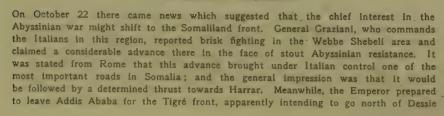
AN ITALIAN CONSUL, ESCORTED BY ARMED ABYSSINIANS, ARRIVING AT ADDIS ABABA, IGNORANT TILL THEN THAT WAR HAD BROKEN OUT: THE CARAVAN AS IT NEARED THE CAPITAL.



COUNT VINCI, THE ITALIAN MINISTER, REFUSES TO LEAVE ADDIS ABABA: THE SCENE OUTSIDE THE ITALIAN LEGATION AS JOURNALISTS, OFFICIALS, AND AN ARMED ESCORT (RIGHT) WAITED IN VAIN FOR HIS COMING.



THE DUCE'S LIKENESS WELL IN EVIDENCE ABOARD AN ITALIAN TROOPSHIP: A LINER LEAVING NAPLES FOR EAST APRICA FILLED WITH THREE HUNDRED ENTHUSIASTIC BLACKSHIRTS,





MEN OF THE ABYSSINIAN RED CROSS: AN ORGANISATION FORMED BEFORE THE OUTBREAK WAR TO SUPPLY A DEFICIENCY IN THE ABYSSINIAN SERVICES; FOR WOUNWARRIORS HAVE PREVIOUSLY RELIED ON THEIR WOMENFOLK FOR TREATMENT.

and establish closer contact with Ras Seyyum, the leader of the Abyssinian forces opposite Adowa. An Abyssinian counter-attack on Agame, the left flank of the Eritrean army, was thought to be impending. The photographs given on the left-hand page show some unusual features connected with the war. On October 12 Count Vinci, the Italian Minister in Addis Ababa, created general surprise by refusing to leave the capital in the special train provided for the Italian Legation. He remained immured in the Legation building in spite of repeated invitations to leave. Finally, he was put under strict guard in the house of Ras Desta, the Governor of [Continued opposite.]

## THE MODERN SIDE OF ABYSSINIA'S ARMY: WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT IMPORTED FOR DEFENCE.

Ост. 26, 1935



ABYSSINIAN FIELD ARTILLERY.



YOUNG ARTILLERYMAN SITTING ON HIS GUN.



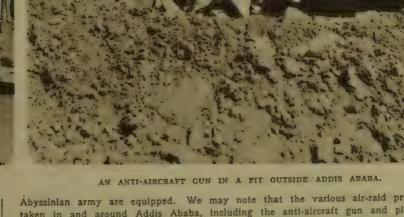
MEN OF RAS NASIBU'S CAMEL CORPS ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT.



HOW THE SOLDIERS TAKE COVER FROM ITALIAN AIRCRAFT.



TROOPS ON THE MARCH SOUTH OF HARRAR.



Continued.]
Sidamo. His reason' for remaining was that he felt it his duty to see the last of his nationals out of the country before going himself, and the Consular officials from Mogalo were still on their way to Addis Ababa. At the time of writing Count Vinci had not yet left, and it was suggested that the men from Mogalo were deliberately delaying their arrival so as to give him more time. The right-hand page of photographs shows the variety of modern weapons with which some sections of the

Abyssinian army are equipped. We may note that the various air-raid precautions taken in and around Addis Ababa, including the anti-aircraft gun and pit in the lower right-hand photograph, will probably prove to be superfluous. The Italian Government, replying to the request of several foreign countries, among them Great Britain, gave an assurance that neither Addis Ababa nor Diredawa would be bombed from the air, as long as those places were not used as military bases or depôts.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENS THE MOTOR SHOW: The Prince of Wales opened the Motor Show at Olympia on October 17.
Previously he spent an hour visiting a number of the stands. In declaring the Exhibition open, he speke of the importance of the export market to the British motor-car industry. He is shown here as he was leaving the "Vauxhall" stand, where he saw the new models.

## SOME PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



LORD SYSONBY.

(Formerly Sir Frederick Ponsonby.)
For twenty years Keeper of H.M.
Privy Purse. Died October 20
aged sixty-eight. Previously served
for twenty years in the Households
of Queen Victoria and King Edward
Edited "The Letters of the Empress
Frederick" (published 1928).



SIR CYRIL DEVERELL.

Appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff in succession to Field-Marshal Sir Archibald A. Montgomery - Massingberd. Rose to command 3rd Division in the war. Formerly Q.M.C. and C.G.S. in India. G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command, and, in 1933, Eastern Command



SIR CHARLES PEERS



THE LATE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, WHOSE DEATH TOOK PLACE AT BOWHILL, SELKIRK, ON OCTOBER 19.

The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry died on October 19, aged seventy-one. In view of this sad event, it was arranged that the marriage of Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, his third daughter, to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester should take place privately, and in the Chapel of Buckingham Palace instead of in Westminster Abbey. The Duke entered the Navy, served in the "Bacchante"



THE EARL OF DALKEITH, WHO SUCCEEDS HIS FATHER AS EIGHTH DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH; WITH HIS WIFE, THEIR SON, LORD ESKDAILL (NOW EARL OF DALKEITH), AND THEIR DAUGHTERS.

with King George V. and his brother, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. He was M.P. for Roxburghshire from 1895 to 1906. He succeeded his father in the Dukedom in 1914. The Earl of Dalkeith, who succeeds his father as eighth Duke, served in the war, and has been M.P. (Conservative) for Roxburghshire and Selkirk since 1923. He has a son and two daughters.



THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER LEAVING THE DUKE OF KENT (LEFT),
AFTER SEEING HIS INFANT NEPHEW AT 3, BELGRAVE SQUARE.
The Duke of Gloucester paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Kent
at their house at 3, Belgrave Square on October 18. A bulletin issued
from that address on October 19 stated that the Duchess of Kent and
the infant Prince were doing well. The Duke of Gloucester represented
the King and Queen at the funeral of the Duke of Buccleuch, which
took place at Dalkeith on Tuesday, October 22.





GENERAL ENZIO GARIBALDI.
A grandson of the Liberator. Arrived in this country on October 15. Stated that his visit was a private one. Is a personal friend of Signor Mussolini and an influential Fascist. Leader of the Red Shirts and Great War Veterans.



THE DEATH OF THE LABOUR PIONEER WHO PRESIDED AT THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE: THE LATE MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON.
The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P., died on October 20, aged seventy-two. He worked for twenty years as an iron-moulder. He first entered Parliament in 1903, and subsequently held many important positions in the Labour Party. In 1917 he went to Russia on a Government mission. He became Home Secretary in 1924 and Foreign Minister in 1929. He was President of the Disarmament Conference, 1932-33.

AN ABYSSINIAN LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AEROPLANE OF COUNT CIANO, SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW, AS HE MADE A RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT OVER HOSTILE TERRITORY.



RAS GUGSA AND GENERAL DE BONO: THE ABYSSINIAN DESERTER WHO HAS SINCE BEEN MADE GOVERNOR OF TIGRÉ PROVINCE BY THE ITALIANS, WITH THE ITALIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.



THE ITALIAN MONUMENT UNVEILED IN ADOWA:
THE "FALLEN OF 1896 AVENGED."

# THE PERSONAL SIDE OF WAR PHOTOGRAPHY: ADOWA AVENGED; GUGSA'S DESERTION; "CIANO" AIR-VIEWS.



THE GORGE OF THE MAREB RIVER, WHICH FOR PART OF ITS COURSE FORMS THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN ITALIAN ERITREA AND ABYSSINIA—SEEN FROM THE AEROPLANE OF COUNT CIANO, WHO COMMANDS A SQUADRON.



RAS GUGSA'S SUBMISSION TO GENERAL DE BONO AT ADIGRAT: THE EMPEROR'S SON-IN-LAW, WHO, WITH A NUMBER OF HIS MEN, DESERTED TO THE ITALIAN SIDE, AND HAS SINCE BEEN REWARDED WITH THE GOVERNORSHIP OF TIGRÉ.



GENERAL DE BONO FORMALLY INAUGURATES THE MEMORIAL TO THE FALLEN OF ADOWA: A STONE MONUMENT BROUGHT FROM ITALY AND ERECTED AT ADOWA AFTER THE ITALIANS HAD CAPTURED THE TOWN.

The Iull in the fighting in Abyssinia, reported in our last issue, continued throughout the week ending October 21, though by that time there were signs of an imminent Italian advance in the north and south. The most important news concerned the Degiac Haile Selassie Gugsa, son-in-law of the Emperor, whose desertion to the Italian side was followed by his appointment, in the name of the King of Italy, to the Governorship of Tigré Province. Italian reports claimed that 6500 Abyssinians offered themselves for enrolment with the Italian forces; while from Addis Ababa it was stated that 158 men accompanied Gugsa. The two lower

photographs on this page show the monument unveiled by General de Bono at Adowa on October 13 in memory of the Italians who died there in the battle of 1896. The inscription on the monument reads: "To the fallen of Adowa, March 1, 1896—to-day avenged by victory, October 6, 1935. The Gavinana Division." On October 18 General de Bono issued a proclamation, in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, abolishing slavery in the occupied zones of Abyssinia and annexing the provinces of Tigré and Agame. Our two upper photographs, taken from Count Ciano's aeroplane, are from a Paramount news film.



# The World of the Theatre.

By IVOR BROWN.



#### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

THE chief feature of the theatrical year has been the number of foreign players at work among us. Dictatorships may judge an artist by the tendency of his views or the shape of his nose; but the talent the dictator loses, democracy may acquire and retain to its advantage. When the Russian Communists declared war on the bourgeois theatre both Europe and America gained notably by the influx of unwanted players and producers. It must be said on behalf of Russian Communism that it has now broadened its mind considerably; it is no longer thought necessary to stamp on the face of "classics" or to judge the quality of an artist by the degree of "Redness" manifested in his mind. But in Germany the assessment of the artist by standards of race and opinion has been ruthless. Exile has been the fate of all eminence that could be labelled non-Aryan or non-Nazi.

For one reason or another the English stage has accordingly received many taps at the door from fingers of high distinction. It speaks well for the liberality of our people, and more especially for the tolerance of our actors, that there has been no disposition to slam the door or to regard their visitation as a tiresome form of competition. The Ministry of Labour, it is true, does seek to exclude when there is no good reason for entry, but it accepts as a sufficient reason the fact that a foreign actor is indispensable in a certain part and that the production would probably not take place without the visitor's presence. That condition is not too difficult to meet.

So we have seen this year Mr. Oscar Homolka in "Close Quarters," Eugénie Leontovich in "Tovarich," Elena Miramova in "The Two Mrs. Carrolls," Lucie Mannheim in "Nina," and Grete Mosheim in "Two Share a Dwelling."

and then see what happens. On the other hand, if comparisons must be made, we have our own case to state; in defence of English ability, we can claim that we have seen the foreigners under conditions extremely favourable

to them.

In the first place, we are the hosts, and we would not seem unmannerly. In the second place, there can be no doubt that most English people are amused to hear their language not quite correctly spoken or pronounced. The charm of the foreign actress may be deemed to be all the more charming when she rolls a consonant or elongates a vowel. To act in English but with a foreign accent is to start, as the golfer would say, with a stroke or two in hand. More important than that, however, is the condition imposed upon our visitors' appearance—namely, that they should be indispensable to the particular plays in which they are appearing.

should be indispensable to the particular plays in which they are appearing.

This means, of course, that they have not only a good part but a showy, perhaps a tremendous, one; or even a couple of parts. For both Miss Mannheim, in "Nina," at the Criterion, and Miss Mosheim, in "Two Share a Dwelling," at the St. James's, have been appearing in double rôles. Miss Mannheim is delightful as the great and glamorous film star who finds glamour tiresome; she is also brilliantly amusing as the little "double" who, hungry for glamour as well as for gold, has to "stand in" for the great star during the dull parts of her films. Miss Mosheim appeared in a Jekyll-and-Hydish play about a repressed girl who found relief and release from compulsory innocence in a secret life of vice and violence; this naturally afforded her the opportunity to be lamblike at one moment and wolfish at another; to be as pure as ice and then as passionate as flame. As the saying goes, she "ran through the gamut." A cruel American critic once said of an actress that she ran through the entire gamut of the emotions from A to R. That sort of taunt was not

gamut of the emotions from A to B. That sort of taunt was not applicable to Miss Mosheim. Her gamut-running was the real A-to-Z affair.

The same might be said of Mr. Homolka, whose remarkable performance in "Close Quarters" moved easily from a mood of bantering and liquorish comedy bantering and liquorish comedy to one of acute apprehension and despair. Here again was a play with "the gamut"—an extremely good play, despite the fact that it had only two characters. Here, too, we can say that the English side of the partnership was in powary. say that the English side of the partnership was in no way deficient, since both Miss Flora Robson and afterwards Miss Gwen ffrangçon - Davies contributed acting of high emotional power. But the play, until the last act, was the man's play, and had to be carried by Mr. Homolka's resourceful and varied performance. Elena Miramova, again, in "The Two Mrs. Carrolls," where she finely partners Mr. Leslie Banks, has a last act of magnificent emotional opportunity. Our distinguished visitors are not asked to make bricks without straw, as may often happen to the ordinary player in his or her own country.

They are appearing, then, in what may be called "vehicle" plays — plays that cater for the display of



"THE BLACK EYE," AT THE SHAFTESBURY: STEPHEN HAGGARD, AS GEORGIE, THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY WHO MAKES A FORTUNE DESPITE THE FACT THAT HE COMMITS EVERY KIND OF ENORMITY.

Georgie Windlestraw was looked down upon by his family, but, by dint of never taking their advice, he makes a large fortune and rescues them from bankruptcy, after a series of astonishing adventures. His brother rewards Georgie with a black eye l—before hearing about the fortune!

personal talent and special virtuosity. These are not always good plays. Both "Nina" and "Two Share a Dwelling" would be nothing without the presence of their particular star. It is the business of the star, in

business of the star, in such a case, to compose a picture which will excuse the frame, and both Miss Mannheim and Miss Mosheim can satisfy this necessity. They really fill the canvas. So, in assessing this matter, we may honestly welcome the presence of our distinguished strangers and warmly salute their distinction; at the same tinction; at the same time we may steady our judgment and console our pride with the reflec-tion that the alien talent is being seen under the most favourable condimost favourable conditions. Give to your own players parts like this and, even if they were not so good at the first showing, they might well become so. In the theatre it is rarely a natural aptitude which matters most; there must be experience, and there can be no experience without opportunity. The big part may not make the big achievement, but there can be no big performance without it.



L SCENE FROM "SHORT STORY," DUE AT THE QUEEN'S ON OCTOBER 30: W. GRAHAM-BROWNE AS LORD BUCKTROUT (CENTRE), WITH A. E. MATTHEWS AS SIMON LEIGH, AND URSULA JEANS AS PENELOPE MARCH, THE AMERICAN ADVENTURESS WITH WHOM SIMON IS ENTANGLED.

"Short Story" comes to London after a triumphant career in the North. The cast is one of unusual strength. Marie Tempest plays the part of Georgina Leigh, a former famous actress who has settled down to a domestic life as the wife of Simon Leigh (A. E. Matthews). Trouble is caused by an American adventuress, Penelope March (Ursula Jeans), whom Simon had met on a cruise. Sybil Thorndike plays with great brilliance the part of Lady Bucktrout, a former Gaiety actress who has married a very volatile Lord. The play is produced by Tyrone Guthrie.

The great Bergner has been filming "St. Joan" in an English studio and will be seen during the winter in the new play written specially for her by Sir James Barrie. Ernst Toller, the German dramatist, has settled in England. All these artists have learned our language and learned it well. The old idea of the distinguished visitor was of persons who paid a brief visit, playing excerpts from their own repertory, and that only in their own language. Consequently, their appeal was only to a specialised audience. Thus Bernhardt and Duse came; thus from time to time there still come M. Guitry and La Compagnie des Quinze and troupes acting in Yiddish or in Hebrew. But our new visitors act with English companies and school themselves to use the English language.

There can be no doubt of their proficiency. The foreign players are often trained for State and municipal repertories in which they have to play a large number of parts in rapid variation; their standards are exacting and professional. Abroad there is less drifting of middle-class young women towards the stage because they think it would be fun to have a year or two at a dramatic academy



TRIO OF FAMOUS ACTRESSES IN "SHORT STORY": MARIE TEMPEST AS GEORGINA LEIGH (CENTRE), SYBIL THORNDIKE AS LADY BUCKTROUT (LEFT), AND URSULA JEANS AS PENELOPE MARCH, AN AMERICAN ADVENTURESS.

# GRACED BY AN EXQUISITE JULIET: A FINE SHAKESPEAREAN PRODUCTION.



"AH, DEAR JULIET, WHY ART THOU YET SO FAIR? SHALL I BELIEVE THAT UNSUB-STANTIAL DEATH IS AMOROUS?" ROMEO (LAURENCE OLIVIER) TAKES A LAST FAREWELL OF JULIET (PEGGY ASHCROFT), WHOM HE BELIEVES DEAD, IN THE CAPULET TOMB.



"WHY, LAMB! WHY, LADY! FIE, YOU SLUG-A-BED!" THE NURSE (EDITH EVANS) TRYING IN VAIN TO AWAKEN JULIET, WHO HAS TAKEN THE FRIAR'S POTION TO FEIGN DEATH.



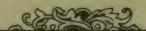
"BUT NOW 1'LL TELL THEE JOYFUL TIDINGS, GIRL": JULIET'S MOTHER, LADY CAPULET (MARJORIE FIELDING), ANNOUNCES THAT HER FATHER HAS FOUND A BRIDEGROOM FOR HER, "THE COUNTY PARIS," TO WHOM SHE SHALL SOON BE MARRIED!

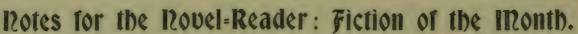


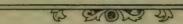
"THE FINEST JULIET 'OF OUR TIME": MISS PEGGY ASHCROFT, WHO HAS MADE A REMARKABLE SUCCESS IN "ROMEO AND JULIET" AT THE NEW THEATRE.

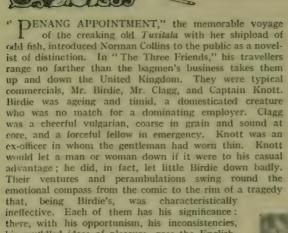
Mr. John Gielgud's masterly production of "Romeo and Juliet," at the New Theatre, is memorable for more than one performance of outstanding quality. In particular, Miss Peggy Ashcrost's exquisite acting has evoked universal praise, and she has been hailed as "the finest as well as the sweetest Juliet of our time." Miss Edith Evans, as the Nurse, displays all her artistry in a wonderful interpretation of this rich Shakespearean character. Mr. Gielgud himself gives a brilliant rendering of Mercutio. The part of Romeo is at present played by Mr. Laurence Olivier, but it was stated in advance that after about six weeks he and Mr. Gielgud would exchange parts.

Naturally, everyone is looking forward to seeing Mr. Gielgud as Romeo, especially in view of his remarkably interesting Hamlet, and of his more recent appearance as Noah. It is a noteworthy point that, in his capacity as producer, Mr. Gielgud advanced the date of "Romeo and Juliet" from 1303 to about 1480, in order to afford wider scope in the matter of décor and costumes. It was also part of his scheme, as he explained, to arrange matters so that the poetry which Shakespeare put into the mouths of the "star-crossed lovers" themselves might stand out in broad contrast to the other more prosaic characters.









that, being Blirdie's, was characteristically ineffective. Each of them has his significance: there, with his opportunism, his inconsistencies, his muddled ideas of pleasure, goes the Englishman. As for the women, so incisively drawn, who complicated their lives, Mr. Collins (as Mrs. Poyser remarked in another connection) has made them to match the men. From the first page, where Clagg and Birdie are discovered moving on from the bar of the Duke of Cornwall, primed with two double whiskies apiece, for a progressively convivial evening, "Three Friends" demonstrates Mr. Collinis's art, and his whimsical perception of the contradictory elements that go to make up the average human being.

"Virgin Soil Upturned" is by Mikhail Sholokhov. It is the second volume of his modern Cossack saga. It passes over a decade after the period covered by "And Quiet Flows the Don," and opens at the time when the collectivisation of agriculture has been decreed and is about to be put into operation. At the end of the first book Sholokhov left the younger generation waiting on the fulfilment of their hopes, looking beyond devastation and misery to the magical happiness to come in the new Russia. Their cestatic anticipations are not realised in "Virgin Soil Upturned"; but the Soviet experiment is moving. The world revolution is still to come, however, and peasant individualism is obstinately long a-dying. We see the expropriation of the kulaks going forward, with the ignorance and brutality of their village neighbours heightening their agony. Sholokhov writes with great actuality, and humour is not the least effective of the weapons in his armoury. He is a native of the Don province, and his passion for its wide skies and fertile soil shines through the more sombre passages of the book.

You nover know what David Garnett will be up to next, beyond that everything he with a proposed the province of the book, was a potential madman, probably from his birth. English law and order, administered to stiffe his shouts and battering threats,

fellow-creatures being too great to be borne. Mr. Stapledon's infant phenomenon developed into a superman with a similar contempt for *Homo sapiens*. "Odd John" is a brilliant satire, but one's regret while reading it is that its coruscations, so continuous and so dazzling, tax a moderate faculty of concentration unmercifully.

William Walsh's "Murder Makes a Man" is a sordid story pierced by the light of religious conviction; and that is something rate in modern fiction. It is played out in

story pierced by the light of religious conviction; and that is something rare in modern fiction. It is played out in a New England factory town populated by the Jewish, Irish, and Slavonic Americans whom old man Cass, founder of the Button Company, had culled originally from Ellis Island. The murder was done by a Polish girl. Her perjury at the trial saved her and sent Stephen Wieskievicz to life imprisonment. The innocent man's betrayal broke his mother's heart. But Stephen had not lost his soul,



THE NATIONAL GALLERY'S NEW ACQUISITION: A "VIRGIN AND CHILD" DATING FROM ABOUT 1500, SIGNED "PAULUS" ON THE HEM OF THE VIRGIN'S ROBE (NEAR CENTRE)—A WORK OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO STUDENTS OF

SPANISH PAINTING.

official note on this subject states: "The National Gallery has purchased from the right Collection a picture of conspicuous rarity and charm, which is placed in the tright is a collection of conspicuous traity and charm, which is placed in the XVIII. It is in oils on oak, measures 17½ by 9½ inches, and dates from about 0. On the right is S. Catherine, and in a formal garden are S. Agatha and another not. Through a gateway S. Joseph is entering. The panel is painted in a minute mish technique. Its early history cannot be traced. It was acquired about a tury ago from the Casa Ceretani, Florence, as a work of Memlinc. The architecture Italian Renaissance. Varying stylistic elements suggest the Flemish painters at the irr of Isabella the Catholic at Valladolid between 1480 and 1503. This panel is ed, on the hem of the Virgin's robe, 'Pavlus.' Thus is identified the author of an doration of the Kings' in the Musée Bonnat at Bayonne, undoubtedly by the same note, hitherto called the 'Master of the Caballero of Montesa.' The discovery of name does not identify Paulus as an individual, since no published record can be trached to him. Probably he was Spanish and active in or about Valencia."

By Courtesy of the National Gallery.

and the faithful outside the prison walls prayed for him, and the faithful outside the prison walls prayed for him, until at long last their prayers were answered. The Hookerstown scene and the characters who crowd upon it are starkly convincing. Mr. Walsh is well styled the "Catholic Dreiser."

"Quartet," by Richmal Crompton; "Meriel Brede—Secretary," by Douglas Sladen; and "Millicent's Corner," by George A. Birmingham, are English novels. "Quartet"

begins in 1900, and spaces out a family history between then and 1930. It has all the animation and easy charm we look for in Miss Crompton's work. You will go far before you find a more friendly and likeable novel, or one that deals more faithfully with the young people who were growing up before the war and emerged from it to reconstruct their outlook on life. The childhood of the four children is particularly attractive. Mr. Sladen's reminiscent novel goes farther back, to the 'nineties, a happy time for young men of letters to be alive in. James Sartorius, fresh from Oxford and a little handicapped by being a double Blue, did not have to wait too long before he was welcomed at "The Idler" tea-parties and met the literary celebrities of the day on his way to success. Since James's experiences are largely Mr. Sladen's, the balance between fact and fiction is pleasantly held by the inclusion of a dramatic love-interest. "Millicent's Corner" is no Victorian cosy corner; there is chromium-plating about its furniture. Millicent was a bright, metallic business woman, who perpetrated a tricky deal that good might come. It did come, after seriously disturbing the equilibrium of dear old Lord St. Carlemont, chairman of the Refugee Rescue Society, and other dignified persons. Faddists go down like minepins before Mr. Birmingham, who directs his neatest irony upon the specimens in Millicent Mayer's circle.

F. V. Morley tells an excellent yarn of the scafaring fur-traders in "War Paint," It is fine reading for anyone who enjoys a spice of romantic history. He has been careful to verify his facts, and the information appended is interesting, notably that relating to the youthfulness of Boston shipmasters early in the nineteenth century. There was a parallel in our frigate captains of twenty-one of the same period, and their coveted appointments went by favour. The Boston boys seem to have owed some at least of their good fortune to family interest. Mr. Morley cites the case of James Howland, who was given a merchant shi

BOOKS REVIEWED.

The Three Friends. By Norman Collins. (Gollancz; 7s. 6d.)

Virgin Soil Upturned. By Mikhail Sholokhov. (Pulnam; 7s. 6d.)

Beany-Eye. By David Garnett. (Chatto and Windus; 5s.)

Blow for Balloons. By W. J. Turner. (Dent; 7s. 6d.)

Odd John. By Olaf Stapledon. (Methuen; 7s. 6d.)

Murder Makes a Man. By William Walsh. (Longmans;

Murder Makes a Man. By William Walsh. (Longmans; 8s. 6d.)

Quartet. By Richmal Crompton. (Macmillan; 7s. 6d.)

Meriel Brede—Secretary. By Douglas Sladen. (Heritage; 7s. 6d.)

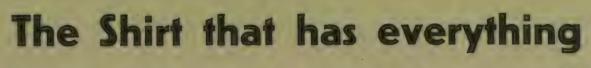
Millicent's Corner. By George A. Birmingham. (Methuen; 7s. 6d.)

War Paint. By F. V. Morley. (Faber; 7s. 6d.)

Mystery at Olympia. By John Rhode. (Collins; 7s. 6d.)

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THE MAN'S SHOP







THERE must be still a good many people whose acquaintance with French pictures of the century preceding the Revolution is confined to the more important works in oil to be seen at famous public galleries. Indeed, the same remark applies to all Old Master drawings—it will be some time yet before a very wide public realises what fun is to be extracted from these slight, and in many cases, half-finished, studies. Those of us who would as soon possess a drawing by, say, Rembrandt, as a painting (I'm not referring to money values, of course), need not, however, assume any great air of superiority, for it is only within the lifetime of many men actively engaged in affairs that the market took a real interest engaged in affairs that the market took a real interest such things. Many generations passed before a

that had we been alive then we also should have been equally blind. I occasionally meet men who find drawings tire-some; they argue something like this: "I enjoy good poetry, but I don't want to be bothered with the poet's first version of his sonnet: I don't want to see him experimenting, and crossing out a word here and there, and sitting back sucking his pencil. A painter's pencil sketches seem to me to belong to the same category—I just don't want to watch him puzzling things out and jotting down notes—or, to

Rembrandt drawing was worth more than ros. Now, of course, we are all very wise and look back with envy and contempt to those happy days, forgetting



"UN JEUNE GARÇON": A DRAWING IN SANGUINE BY J.-B. GREUZE (1725-1805). (Height, 30'7 cm.; width, 21'8 cm.)

change the metaphor, I like steak-and-kidney pie, but I don't like to see it being stirred up in the kitchen."
Rather gross criticism, is it not? But one meets all sorts of people in the world and I have had to counter this argument. I don't think I countered it successfully, because the fellow couldn't see the distinction between visual and other kinds of expression: as happens in many other arguments, I completely—indeed, brilliantly—persuaded myself and left it at that. However, no doubt the majority who have struggled bravely thus far will need no persuading that a fine draughtsman's hasty scribbles done on the spur of the moment can be superlatively fine work, and, what is more, can be sometimes more fine work, and, what is more, can be sometimes more exciting to a sensitive eye than a finished and highly elaborate oil composition; for this reason—that the little sketch comes red-hot, as it were, from the artist's brain and his thought is frozen on to the paper almost before he has had time to ask himself questions about it. There is always, I think, an uncommon

#### PAGE COLLECTORS FOR

FRENCH EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY DRAWINGS: THE ALBERT MEYER COLLECTION.



By FRANK DAVIS.

and peculiar virtue in spontaneity. There are, of course, other reasons which can be produced to justify an intensive study of drawings as distinct from paintings, and chief among them is the reason which made Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence accumulate great collections themselves—an eager



I. "L'INDISPOSITION": A FRAGONARD DRAWING OF THE PAINTER HUBERT ROBERT SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF "LA CUISINE LOCALE" WHILE THE TWO ARTISTS WERE TRAVELLING IN ITALY.

(14'4 cm. by 21'9 cm.)

In his catalogue of the Albert Meyer Collection of French drawings, of which this Fragonard drawing forms a part, M. Seymour de Ricci has the following note: "One day, in the course of a journey in Italy, Hubert Robert found that the local cooking had violently disagreed with him. Fragonard has drawn him lying on the ground propped up by a trunk. He has laid his hand on his stomach in an expressive gesture." A very large part of the Meyer Collection of drawings by French masters is now to be seen at 20, Bruton Street.

Reproductions by Courtesy of Robert Frank, Ltd., 20, Bruton Street.

professional curiosity in the methods of their predecessors. But few of us are practising painters; nor are many of us vastly interested in the minutiae of scholarship. No; we like these things merely because they provide us, in an early comprehended and most vivid form, with the essentials, the foundations, of pictorial art.

All this is by way of introduction to a little exhibition of French eighteenth-century drawings at the Robert Frank gallery in Bruton Street. There are a few Italian pieces—for example, a fine Tiepolo—but the great majority are French. It is a well-known collection and has already been on exhibition in Paris during the summer, where a few of the more important items, notably a Watteau, changed hands. The illustrated catalogue was compiled and annotated by Seymour de Ricci.

For my own part, I happen to be so constituted that when anything from the hand of Fragonard is hanging on a wall I can see nothing else for some time: extraordinary the lyrical quality he infuses into whatever subject he touches! It is a hard saying, and one which will perhaps be received with indignation in many quarters, but I venture to suggest that our own Gainsborough appears a trifle heavy - handed by comparison—or, if that is too out-rageous an opinion, shall we say a trifle sedate? There is a version of the famous "Le Verrou" which is a good deal more than a mere scene of gallantry, an Italian than a mere scene of gallantry, an Italian landscape, a pen and sepia sketch for "Don Quixote," and—just to show that Fragonard was not always drawing pretty women and amorous young men and romantic landscapes—a bright little piece of special reporting: Hubert Robert suffering abominably from the effects of "la cuisine locale" when the two of them were travelling together in Italy (Fig. 1).

Neither Boucher nor Greeze is popularly associated with anything but elegant nudities and sentimental females respectively. An "Adoration of the Shepherds" is a reminder that the former could have been a much greater artist had his talent not been fittered away or feshionable respectively. been frittered away on fashionable nonsense.

little boy of Fig. 2 is nearer the typical Greuze than many of his more serious drawings, but contains a good deal more of the vital spark of life than he allowed to appear in many of his paintings. It is really an uncommonly good example of the point referred to above—the intensity of feeling a rapid

and summary method can achieve in the hands of a man who has real command of his pencil. There are several by Hubert Robert. Odd how silly jokes stick in one's mind: many years ago I heard him referred to as "Ruination Robert" because he is alwaysnearly always — painting ruins, and have never yet expelled that fatuous epithet from my head. Serious eighteenth-century romanticism is not to everyone's taste in this country to-day, but what a magnificent draughtsman he is! One of these drawings—"The Great Staircase"—was seen at the French Exhibition at Burlington House in 1933, and there are several of equal quality. Perhaps Fig. 3, with its touches of water-colour, will be more to the liking of Londoners, for it is less austere than the remainder.

Not every item in the collection is of this

merely another way of saying that first-rate artists are better than the smaller fry. Of the latter there is an interesting figure by Philippe Mercier, that devoted disciple of Watteau who lived so many years in London, and a series of landscapes by the elder Louis Moreau, one or two of which—



: A DRAWING IN BLACK PENCIL AND WATER-COLOUR BY HUBERT ROBERT (1733-1808). (22'4 cm. by 18'6 cm.)

and they are unpretentious enough—I would venture to call masterpieces, notably No. 64 in the de Ricci catalogue, "La Chaumière"—a cottage, a few trees, and miles upon miles of distant



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seems convinced that, with a General Election in the near future, it is out of the question to expect any activity in the stock markets. Just when a state of war in Abyssinia had begun to be accepted as part of the situation, home politics, with all their alleged uncertainties, have come to take the place of foreign difficulties as a wet blanket. How far the real business of the country is actually checked it is very hard to say. Do we buy fewer boots and clothes because the air is full of politics? We certainly do not eat any less. Many trades, among which printing, journalism, and all kinds of transport are conspicuous, will find that all their wheels are spinning rather faster than usual owing to the election.

But if the actual interruption to the real business by which the country earns and gets its daily bread is probably to a great extent imaginary, it is still a lamentable fact that, owing to the supposed attitude of one of the chief parties in the State, the approach with discussing the possibility of war in Abyssinia, and what should be done about it. But in 1934, the Economist, which always shows a good deal of broadminded sympathy with labour ideals, described the T.U.C. meeting at Weymouth as having been marked chiefly by its cautious reaffirmation of the principle of "gradualism." The Congress, as usual, paid lip-service to the ideal of Socialism, but the principal speeches were "carefully calculated to damp the excessive ardour of the adherents of the Socialist League—not to mention the national executive of the Labour Party." And the Economist went on to express its doubt whether the average trade unionist is a Socialist in any sense of the word that would distinguish it at all clearly from what used to be known as Radicalism; pointing out that, as the presidential address had well shown, the trade union wing of the Labour Party is not really interested—as are the handful of intellectuals in the movement—in destroying the so-called capitalist system, but rather "in the much more practical task of increasing the workers' share in the national dividend."

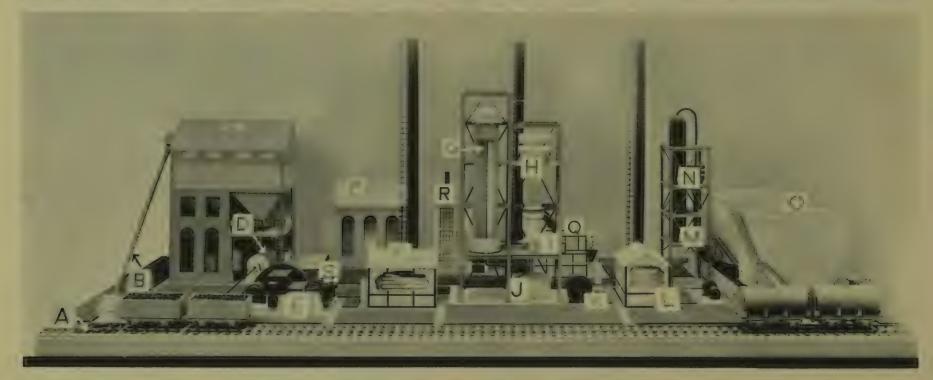
If the trade union wing-or, rather, main body, for it is much more than a wing-of the Labour

depression is caused by weakened purchasing power. Purchasing power is weakened by uncertainty or insufficiency of income. The cure of business depression is through purchasing power, and the source of purchasing power is wages."

and the source of purchasing power is wages."

To an American manufacturer, working with his enormous (and then prosperous) home market secured to him by a high tariff, the desirability of high wages naturally seemed a much simpler and more obvious matter than it does to a British employer who has to try to meet the competition of low-paid labour in neutral markets. The Lancashire cotton-spiner does not, by raising the amount of his pay-roll, increase the purchasing power of Oriental and South American wage-earners, who have, at the same time, goods offered to them by Japanese sellers who pay their workers at the rate of something like 2d. an hour for men and 1d. an hour for women.

For a country like this, which has for a century or so based its economic outfit on a big international trade, the question of wages is complicated by many



PETROL FROM COAL: A WORKING MODEL TO SHOW THE PROCESS CARRIED OUT IN THE NEW HYDROGENATION PLANT OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.,
AT BILLINGHAM-ON-TEES, RECENTLY OPENED BY MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

On October 15 Mr. Ramsay MacDonald declared open a great new plant for the production of petrol from coal at the works of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., at Billingham-on-Tees—a revolutionary system that will greatly stimulate the coal trade. This model shows the main features of a plant hydrogenating coal to make motor spirit. It does not represent closely either the Billingham plant itself or the entire process. For simplicity's sake, the process is represented as carried out in one stage instead of three, and many details are omitted. Clean coal is fed into the hopper (A) and taken by conveyor (B) to storage bunkers (C). The coal is then fed to the grinding mills (D), where it is mixed with heavy oil, returned (along a pipe S) from a subsequent stage, and the whole is ground into a fine paste, 50 per cent. coal and 50 per cent. oil. High-pressure injectors (E) force this paste, against a pressure of 3700 lb. per square inch (250 atmospheres), into the converter system, and here it joins the hydrogen, manufactured, purified and compressed in the plant (P). The two are heated together in the pre-heater (F) to the reaction temperature of 450 .degrees C.

The reaction takes place in the heavy steel forging, or converter (G). Most of the products and gas pass overhead from the converter through a cooler (H) to a catchpot (I) where the condensed mixed oils separate from the uncondensed gases. The former are collected in a tank (J) and pumped (K) to a distillation unit, where they are heated in the furnace (L) and fractionated in a column (M). Petrol is distilled off, condensed in a cooler (N) and, after very limited refining, stored in tanks (O), ready for shipment in tankers or rail cars. The heavy fractions (S) are returned to the process, part being used as pasting oil in the coal mills (D), and the remainder hydrogenated further so that only petrol is finally produced. Going back to the converter (G), a heavy residual sludge is purged off and passed to a sludge plant (R), where as much oil as possible is recovered and the remainder made into solid fuel for burning under boilers. The uncondensed gases separated in the catchpot vessel (I) are treated to recover all available hydrogen, and the balance, chiefly hydrocarbon gas, returned to the hydrogen plant (P) as a source of further hydrogen.

of an election now tends to undermine business confidence. In old times when, as Gilbert sang, "Every boy and every gal, That's born into the world alive, Is either a little Liberal, Or else a little Conservative," the effects of politics on business were much less devastating than they are now that a leader of the Labour Party has told us that he could not imagine the Socialist Party coming into power without a "first-class financial panic." There can be no doubt that Sir Stafford Cripps's damaging admission had only too much truth in it; and that if any such possibility as a working Labour majority were in sight, the great bulk of business organisers and investors would be seriously apprehensive.

What makes this dangerous position all the more annoying is the fact that it has been produced by the utterances or writings of people whose real influence in the Labour Party is, in all probability, almost negligible. The real strength of the party lies in the support of the trade unions, and the Trade Union Congress is almost always far more cautious and sensible in its attitude than the assemblies of the party which claims to represent the interests of the working classes. This year, the Trade Union Congress was chiefly concerned

Party would only leave off pretending to be Socialists when they are really Radicals, they would find plenty of enlightened employers and investors who would be ready and willing to give them plenty of support in this task of increasing the workers' share in the national income. For it is now recognised that the workers' buying power, as great and as well-distributed as is possible, is one of the most important items in national prosperity. Their demand for staple commodities is, inevitably, much more stable and capable of calculation than that of the well-to-do, with their whims and changes of fashion. And it was shown in America's spell of feverish activity and expansion before the collapse of 1929 that, in certain lines of her industry, unprecedentedly high wages were accompanied by unprecedentedly high, profits for shareholders and employers, and a steady—in fact, slightly declining—level of commodity prices.

declining—level of commodity prices.

Mr. Henry Ford, as everyone knows, was a pioneer in this development; and in his book, "Today and To-morrow," he set forth the very businesslike reasons that had impelled him to promote it. "An underpaid man," he observed, "is a customer reduced in purchasing power. He cannot buy. Business

difficulties, including the terrific rate of taxation caused by a huge debt, the evil legacy of an ill-financed and extravagantly conducted war. But these difficulties make it all the more necessary that the question of working-class prosperity, which the present Government has done so much to promote, should be, as far as possible, taken out of politics. Already there are hopeful indications of a move in this direction. The General Council of the Trade Union Congress lately made, through the mouth of Mr. Bevin, an offer of co-operation with the Government in dealing with the distressed areas, in the following terms: "Mr. Baldwin admits that this is a tough job. I make him this offer and I think you will back me in it irrespective of political complications. If he will set up a Commissioners' Council with a Commissioner presiding over it, with a £20,000,000 grant and power to co-ordinate schemes between different departments, we will help to the best of our ability to solve this problem." As The Times said, in commenting on this proposal, "the offer of co-operation, and not the precise terms of the offer, is the essential thing." If there were more of this spirit politics would have fewer terrors for business.



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# Ot Interest to Women.

#### Antique and Modern Furniture.

As a rule, autumn is not the season when houses are furnished throughout; naturally, there are exceptions. Harrods, Knightsbridge, are experts and artists in the matter of furnishing, and will, on application, send interesting brochures regarding the same. Furthermore, all who are interested in old furniture may study a wonderful display in the Antique Galleries. Every day new specimens arrive. Of course, they guarantee every antique to be exactly as described and

absolutely genuine. The model bathrooms introduce many new thoughts for comfort, including illuminated cabinets, telescopic adjustable shaving-mirrors, etc. The furniture on this page is of such a character that it may introduce into a room the new notes that are so much appreciated during the winter months.



#### Something Different in Furniture.

Many men as well as women will be seeking gifts during the ensuing months, as well as things that will increase the luxury and comfort of their new homes. The furniture from Harrods pictured on this page has been selected in order that this problem may be simplified. Particularly decorative and practical is the masur birch pillar desk on the left, with accommodation for books. This is an immense advantage, and the price is £57 15s., while the sycamore writing-chair, covered with jade-green quilted taffeta, is £7 10s. A lamp and shade completes the scheme. Also on the left is a celadon hexagonal pedestal in mirror, with a celadon green porcelain lamp and shade. Again, there is the circular

pade-green quilted taiteta, is £7 ros. A lamp and shade completes the scheme. Also on the left is a celadon hexagonal pedestal in mirror, with a celadon green porcelain lamp and shade. Again, there is the circular table of mirror with concealed lighting. The circular book-table on the right is of masur birch with concealed slides. Quite the newest idea in lampshades is pictured. It consists of white shell with real ostrich feathers inserted and the shell thonged with velvet. A new note is likewise struck by the jardinière in pickled pine complete with zinc container. It will increase the charm of well-nigh any room. Assembled in these galleries is a unique collection of cocktail cabinets, which have been designed for small as well as large rooms. Pictured is a wrought-iron wall-cabinet showing the fashionable Chinese-Chippendale influence. The colour scheme is cream and apple-green and the cabinet "surfaces" are of mirror.



#### Mirrors and Cushions.

There are mirrors of all shapes and sizes to be seen at Harrods. Chromium-plated ones with bevelled plate and neat decoration at the top are £2 5s. These are oblong, while round ones are £1 7s. 6d. Much to be desired, too, are the convex mirrors in limed pine. As everyone knows, they give the suggestion of space. Again, there are the cushions; apparently the round, square, and oblong are finding greater favour than the more fanciful shapes. They are covered with the loveliest materials imaginable, some reminiscent of the glorious brocades and lamés of the Renaissance period, while Chinese embroideries appear on the velvet covers. The colour schemes are perfectly beautiful, many of them being non-committal in character, so that they may be introduced into wellnigh any room. Furthermore, those who are seeking gifts for the inhabitants of the nursery must remember that here there are amusingly decorated pieces that appeal to the small folk.





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# A Winter's Tale

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#### THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

BEECHAM OPENS THE SEASON.

THE coming winter season of music in London was brilliantly opened by the first concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society at the Queen's Hall, when a programme of English, classical, and Russian music was presented under Sir Thomas Beecham. It cannot be said that the first half of the programme made a very happy blend in performance, for Sir Thomas's vigorous and pointed rendering of Dr. Vaughan Williams's overture to Aristophanes' "The Vaughan Williams's overture to Aristophanes' "The Wasps" happened to leave one very much in the mood for the performance of the satirical comedy to which it was composed as a prelude. This is a tribute, in a way, to Dr. Vaughan Williams's composition, for an overture may ideally be either satisfying in itself and yet establishing the right mood for what it pre-cedes, or it may leave one with a sense of incompleteness which requires satisfaction by the piece which follows it. In this case, after the "Wasps" overture, we had the sense of beginning all over again with the Mozart Symphony No. 39 in E flat, which was completely alien in character and spirit to what had gone before it.

It was for this reason, perhaps, that the symphony, which is one of Mozart's masterpieces, seemed some-what inexpressive, in spite of the fact that it was firmly and decently treated by Sir Thomas Beecham, who—one is thankful to be able to say—has for some time now grown out of his earlier tendency to be too finicky and sentimental in his performances of Mozart's finicky and sentimental in his performances of Mozart's music. After the Mozart we had another violent contrast in the shape of Balakirev's gorgeously coloured symphonic poem "Tamara," which, incidentally, was revived this year at Covent Garden by the Ballets Russes. This was brilliantly played, and it is remarkable how well this piece can take its place in the concert-hall, although it is difficult for those who have seen the ballet to judge the effect the music makes by itself on those who hear it for the first time.

After the interval came Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, and this proved the most enjoyable part

symphony, and this proved the most enjoyable part of the concert. The performance under Sir Thomas Beecham was one of the quietest and most satisfyingly lyrical that I have ever heard. Here was Sir Thomas in a new vein, and it is an exceedingly good one.

Beethoven has marked the andante of this symphony (which, incidentally, is one of the most beautiful pieces ever composed) molto moto, and the way Sir Thomas achieved this flow (so appropriate to the title of the movement, "By the Brook"!) and kept a perfect balance between the parts was highly praise-worthy. The orchestra played brilliantly and with evident enjoyment.

#### RANELAGH:

THE HISTORIC INTEREST OF A PAMOUS SITE WHOSE PUTURE IS AROUSING MUCH DISCUSSION.

By DOUGLAS SLADEN.

[In view of the discussion which is taking place over the future of the Ranelagh Club site, our readers will find the following account of the Club's historic background of considerable interest. It will be recalled that at a meeting at Claridge's on October 16 a special committee of members was formed with the idea of arranging the conversion of the Club into a members' club, instead of a proprietary club.]

THE Ranelagh Club is known to the outside world as a country club devoted to polo, golf, tennis, and croquet, which has great social gatherings in the and croquet, which has great social gatherings in the season and has lately added to its attractions a beautiful swimming-pool. Its lake, its mighty trees, and its ancient gardens are renowned for their beauty. The immemorial manor of Barn Elms, which it occupies, was granted to the Chapter of St. Paul's by King Athelstan a thousand years ago, and has had an intimate connection with our history for centuries.

Queen Elizabeth and her suite stayed twice at Barn Elms, when her Secretary of State, Sir Francis Walsingham lived here. His wife Ursula St. Barbe.

Walsingham, lived here. His wife, Ursula St. Barbe, was said to have been the only person who ever answered Elizabeth back. When Walsingham died it passed to his son-in-law, Sir Philip Sidney, the warrior passed to his son-in-law, Sir Philip Sidney, the warrior and poet. When he was killed at Zutphen, his widow married Essex. Essex brought Shakespeare and his company down to Barn Elms to give a performance of "Richard II." at a spot marked by the erection of an open-air theatre. Elizabeth, who lived at Richmond Palace, two or three miles away, used to visit Essex privately here. She came by water. There was a channel from the Thames to the house, which had landing-steps on the site of the present

dining-room. In these grounds Essex hatched the plot against the Queen which cost him his head.

At Barn Elms King Charles I. spent the first year of his life in England with his sister Elizabeth (afterwards the beautiful Queen of Bohemia, and mother of the immortal Prince Rupert) and his elder brother. Abraham Cowley (1618-1667) lived here, and may well have entertained his brother-poet, Herrick. In 1688, in a cellar which still exists, the seven conspirators met and signed the invitation to William of Orange to bring over an army and establish the English Revolution. Pepys, who died in the year that the Kit Cat Club was formed, used to bring year that the Kit Cat Club was formed, used to bring his lady friends on a Sunday to picnic in the grounds of Barn Elms. We learn it from his diary. And a little later, when staying with Heidegger, George II.'s Master of the Revels, Alexander Pope wrote some of his poems here, and Fielding, the novelist, who lived in the village, did some of his writing. The alcove in which they wrote is still standing by the golf pool. Handel, too, often stayed here with Heidegger.

Two clubs have flourished at Barn Elms—the Kit Cat and Ranelagh. The Kit Cat founded by Jacob

Cat and Ranelagh. The Kit Cat, founded by Jacob Tonson, the publisher, in 1703, in Queen Elizabeth's farmhouse, which still stands, had for its object the establishment of the Hanoverian succession. leading Whigs belonged to it, and most of them had literary tastes. Among its members were Addison and Steele, Vanbrugh, the dramatist and architect; the Great Duke of Marlborough and a dozen other Dukes, and Sir Robert Walpole. Its forty-eight most celebrated members were painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller to adorn the supper-room in the old farmhouse, and engraved by Faber. A complete set of the engravings adorns the walls of the club. The Kit Cat Club lasted from 1703-1733. The son of one of its members, Horace Walpole, built the picturesque of its members, Horace Walpole, built the picturesque imitation ruin draped in June with crimson wild valerian at the head of the long, winding, wooded lake, near the end of the Japanese garden. Barn Elms became the home of the Ranelagh Club in 1884, and its splendour began then. More than 150 members died for their country in the Great War. It gained its latest place in our history by the fact that when aeroplanes first began, Sir George Hastings, as manager of the club, let the airmen conduct their experiments on the fourth polo ground, and built a hangar for them.





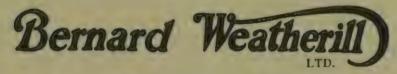


# Men one meets

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#### THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR. By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

AVING sold some 6368 more cars this August as Compared with last year in what is usually the slackest sales month of the season, the dealers who congregated on the stands at Olympia all carried

smiling faces. Actually, the figures were: August 1935, 17,165 cars; and August 1934, 10,797 cars; which shows that the saturation-point of annual absorption of private motor-vehicles is still very far away, provided nothing upsets the general trade of England.

A large amount of increased business is due to the great variety of choice offered to the public in cars under and up to 12 h.p. Rootes Securities, Ltd., who control the Talbot destinies, have resuscitated the Talbot to h.p. It is, of course, an entirely new design, and caters for youth, and middle-age as well, a sports open tourer, a sports saloon, and a drop-head coupé in its coachwork superstructure. With bore of 63 mm. and stroke of 95 mm., giving its four cylinders a capacity of 1184 c.c., its side-valve engine is rated at 9.7 h.p., so owners only pay a £7 10s. tax per annum for its road licence. It is claimed to give "big car comfort, though of course you cannot expect more than a certain amount of room with a chassis of a wheelbase of 7 ft. 9 in. and a 4-ft. wide wheel-track. It seats its passengers in well applied to its passengers in well-cushioned chairs, and four "six-footers" will find room to stretch their legs in its saloon. But I do not think

that any of the sports types of cars of this season give too much room when all seats are occupied, except for comparatively short journeys. I find I want the rear compartment or back part of the car

for my luggage, golf clubs, and so on, and those of my wife, whose impedimenta always include a hat-box which can only be stowed away comfortably if the rear seats are unoccupied.

Also, without in any way being unkind to the designs of 1936, they are still too much favouring the outside looks in the "lines" of the coachwork, instead



VISITORS ON ONE OF THE MANY PLEASANT TERRACES OVERLOOKING THE PORT AT SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFFE—AN ISLAND FAMOUS FOR ITS MILD WINTERS AND ITS SUNSHINE: ONE OF THE DELIGHTFUL PLACES TO BE VISITED BY THE HAMBURG SOUTH-AMERICAN LINER 'CAP ARCONA" ON HER GALA CHRISTMAS CRUISE.

The Hamburg South-American liner "Cap Arcona" leaves Southampton on December 22 for a gala Christmas cruise, in the course of which she will touch at Gibraltar, Casablanca, Teneriffe, and Madeira. The "Cap Arcona" is a luxury liner of 27,560 tons, specially built for service in the Tropics. An unusual feature of her equipment is a full-sized tennis court on the sports deck. The "Cap Arcona" will also sail from Southampton on a thirty-four-day tour to South America on January 22.

of realising that the great body of purchasers first consider inside comfort, head- and leg-room before up-to-date colour schemes and sloping roofs of the exterior. In car after car in which I have sat at the

Motor Show, I could not have worn my bowler-hat while riding in the rear seats—and frequently in the front ones—for fear of having it crushed should the car travel over a bump in the road. In fact, it would seem as if motor manufacturers try and build "smartlooking" cars, but that few of them give you more than the height of your fist between the cross-bar of the roof and the top of the

passengers' heads—unless the latter are of rather small stature.

Lord Nuffield, when introducing the new Wolseley "Super-Six" models, seen by the public for the first time at Olympia, stated that "four words elegance comthat "four words, elegance, comthat "four words, elegance, com-fort, and high performance, formed the basis of the manufacturing policy for these models." They certainly deserve this praise by their appearance and seating capacity. The public must test for themselves whether the per-formance on the road pleases them. But everybody will welcome the silence of cars on the highway. This is due to a long course of experiments with telescopic silencers, adjustable for length and capacity, in order to discover the exact degree required to absorb all noise from the exhaust pipes. The carburetter hiss has been completely eliminated, and the tone of the exhaust gases issuing from the silencer is inaudible at normal speeds, with only a low note at full throttle. Lord Nuffield also explained that our export trade in motor-cars required big motors, so these have been designed to provide equal, if not better, per-formance than that given by foreign cars. They are the fastest cars which the Wolseley Company

has ever offered to the public.

The Wolseley cars that are on show at Olympia include the 10-h.p. four-cylinder "Wasp" de luxe four-door saloon, listed at £178 10s.; a 12-h.p. six[Continued overleaf.]





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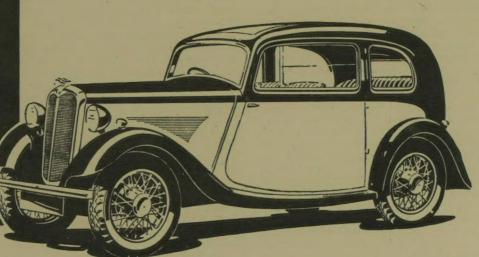
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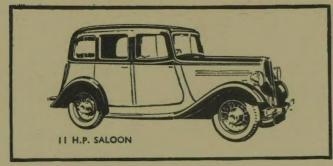


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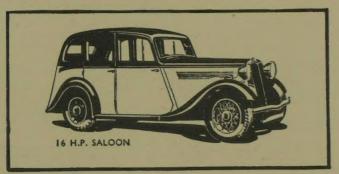
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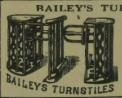
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cylinder de luxe "Hornet" four-door, costing £198 10s. and a new six-cylinder 14-h.p. four-door saloon de luxe at £235. The new "Sixes" were represented by two 16-h.p. cars, a saloon and fixed-head coupé de luxe; one 21-h.p. saloon; and two of 25 h.p., a coupé and limousine. Push-rod operated overhead valves, and limousine. Push-rod operated overhead valves, a four-speed gear-box, and very modern coachwork lines are their chief features. Besides these models there were the Wolseley "Super-Sixes," Lord Nuffield's latest idea of highly luxurious and roomy carriages. In spite of the low build and sweeping modern lines there is ample head, leg-, and elbow-room, combined with generous luggage accommodation. Moreover there is ample head-, leg-, and elbow-room, combined with generous luggage accommodation. Moreover, the springs, large-section tyres, and softer upholstery provide comfortable riding at all speeds and with any load. They are the fastest cars produced at this price from the Wolseley works, as the 16-h.p. "Super Six" saloon is listed at £325 and the coupé at £395; while the 21-h.p. and the 25-h.p. saloons are £340 each; and the coupé, with either 21-h.p. or 25-h.p. engine, £410. The 25-h.p. develops over 100 b.h.p. at 80 m.p.h. In appearance the trio-tone colour scheme is rather striking, one colour being employed for the is rather striking, one colour being employed for the upper bodywork and two tones of another colour for the remainder of each car, one tone being used for

the front wings and the other for the rear wings.

The exhibits of Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., at Olympia four "Light-Six" models, one 12-h.p. saloon are four "Light-Six" models, one 12-h.p. saloon (£205), three 14-h.p. models, a de luxe saloon (£225), a coupé (£245) and a Tickford four-light coupé-cabriolet (£298), and three "Big Six" carriages—a 20-h.p. saloon (£325), a 20-h.p. Wingham cabriolet (£395), and a 27-h.p. "Grosvenor" seven-seater limousine on the long (Regent) chassis. The sales of Vauxhall cars are stated to be increasing, so that they hope to dispose

of 50,000 vehicles in the full year of 1935. What the result will be in 1936 remains to be seen, but the improvements on the "Big Six" range should help to add more sales of these models. It is at the optional choice of the purchaser whether he has a 20-h.p. or a 27-h.p. engine in these cars, and my advice is to suit the load you usually carry and the type of coachwork on the chassis. Hilly country is better tackled by the larger engine, although when I tried them there was very little difference in the performance of both on the flat. Both can exceed 70 m.p.h. on suitable occasions, so that it is easy to maintain a steady 40-50 m.p.h., which is most folks' touring pace when 40-50 m.p.h., which is most folks' touring pace when journeying from one place to another and not paying' much heed to the scenes they are passing. You cannot travel fast if you really want your passengers to see the beauties of the countryside. As for the driver, no matter in what part of Great Britain he or she may find themselves, they dare not risk letting their eyes wander off the road they are travelling on, so sudden and unexpected are the hazards nowadays.

#### THE PLACE OF ORIGIN OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS CHIEN WARE DISCOVERED.

wed from Page 682.)

broken; buttons of clay on which bowls had rested in their saggars-all these in quantity, but nothing

else. A Chien yao jar or vase would be rare indeed, and probably open to suspicion.

Various recurring shapes of bowls were found, and there were several standard sizes. Of particular interest and importance were certain fragments of giant bowls which must have measured up to as much as a foot across the rim, as opposed to a normal

diameter varying from about three and a quarter to around five and a quarter inches.

Much more remains to be said about the material found and about the site as I found it, for only the surface has been scratched. It is to be hoped, therefore, that at some time in the future a thorough and careful survey of the area will be made—if possible before there is much more haphazard digging by the local people. For the present, I would simply place on record that near the villages of Hou-ching, Ta-lu, and T'ieh-tun (known also as Shih-tun), some ten long li in a southerly direction from the town of Shuichi, situated on the left bank of the Chien Ch'i, thère exist three great kiln-waste piles which are indisputable evidence of the location there in former times of the

potteries which produced the ware of Chien.

The day following our visit to the site, the road to the north being cut off by heavy rains, we left Shui-chi for Foochow by the age-old water route. Our boatman from P'u-ch'en ghe-old waited over for us, and now conducted us through more rapids and into the heart of more Sung-like landscapes. Leaving in the early morning of the 28th, the day following Leaving our visit to the site, we arrived in something under eight hours at Chien-ao (Chien-ning Fu). Here we were guests of the American Dominican Fathers, who provided everything possible in the way of comfort. They arranged for our transfer the next day to a larger craft with four oars and two great sweeps fore and aft, manned by a crew of six. This place, being the first walled city down-stream, as well as the head of navigation for the larger river-boats, would seem, naturally enough, to have been the main exporting trade mart for the Chien ware, and it was therefore thought to be its actual source.

## SHOULD PEOPLE OVER 40 EAT MEAT?

#### Warning to those with Rheumatic & Kidney Trouble.

As middle-age approaches, rheumatism, lumbago, hardened arteries and other ailments directly caused by uric acid and impurities in the blood become more acute, ailments directly caused by uric acid and impurities in the blood become more acute, because the blood gradually loses its alkalinity and cannot keep the harmful acids and poisons in solution. These acids are produced by the fermentative action of foods, especially meat foods, in combination with the carbo-hydrates or starches. Eliminating meat from the diet might help matters a little, but if the filtering and secreting organs are not working properly, the blood will soon become polluted with impurities and poisons, uric acid will collect in the joints and tissues, causing acute rheumatic pain, the liver will become congested and sluggish, and general ill-health and premature old age will supervene. Probably the finest health habit middle-aged people can acquire, is regularly to drink alkaline water, such as is available at the world-famous spas of Vichy, Carlsbad, Aix-le-Bains, Marienbad and others. This can be easily reproduced and prepared at home by dissolving a level teaspoonful of 'Alkia Saltrates' in warm water. Any chemist can supply 'Alkia Saltrates' for 3/3d., and will strongly recommend this alkaline compound which reproduces the active principles of seven world-famed curative springs noted for neutralising uric acid and flushing impurities from the system.



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By FRED. J. MELVILLE.





IT is rare nowadays to have to find a new page in our albums for a State which has not hitherto used postage stamps. The newcomer is the State of Bijawar, in the Bundet Khund, India, and the stamps bear a portrait of H.H. the Maharajah Sir Sawraut Singh Ju Deo. The art is native, and the typography local; five denominations have been received: a pies carmine, 6 pies magenta, 9 pies violet, 1 anna blue, 2 amnas green.

A set of six stamps from Demmark marks the centenary of the first publication of Andersen's Fairy Tales. They have come to associate with Norway's celebrity stamps, a solid ground free of frame or ornament, with all the light on the central subject. Four of the stories. It is a small and inexpensive set, which I fancy will enjoy a widespread popularity. The intaglio engraving and printing, and the efficient perforation are all that one could wish, and it is a relief to get a commentorative set that achieves its artistic purpose within the ordinary limits of normal stamp size.

The tercentenary of the founding of the University of Budapest brings a series of six stamps in two designs. Three, values (6, 16, and 20 filler) present a portrait in a panel of Cardinal Petrus Pazimany (1570-1637). Celebrated as a stateman and writer, and as the founder of the original institution in Nayszeombat. The other three denominations (10, 32, and 40 filler) bear a small reproduction of a painting in which the founder is seen signing the documents in company with Alaiya ze Egyetem and Alapite Levelet.

The International Aeronautical Exhibition which is being held this month in Milan is the occasion for the issue of four air-mall stamps in Haly. They are in photogravure, in two designs, one showing the Faccisti enublem conquering the air, and the other shows a picture of the venerable Leonardo da Vinci, with a formational congress of Iranian Art and Archaeology have a peculiar appeal in spite of their large size. The design is derived from a silver dish of the Sassaniam Dynasty, and adating from the fourth of the ma



of America, the British stamps of Samoa are now inscribed "Western Samoa," instead of simply "Samoa," The correct name makes its first appearance

SPAIN: AN AUTOGIRO FLYING ON A NUTS SEVILLE.

SPAIN: AN AUTOGIRO FLYING ON THE 1d. depicts a native girl dispensing kava; the 1d. a view of Apia; 2d., a river scene; 2½d., a chief and his wife; 4d., deep-sea fishing canoe; 6d., "Vailima," the home Stevenson had built for his use; 1s., the tomb of R.L.S.; 2s., Lake Lanuto; and 3s., the Falefa Falls.

The Nuremberg Congress of the Nazi Party is again celebrated in Germany this year by the issue of two stamps in photogravure. Over a view of the castle of Nuremberg, the German eagle is displaying the Swastika badge of the Nazis. The stamps are 6 pfennig, green, and 12 pfennig, lake. Next month a new set of Charity stamps is to be issued.

SPAIN: AN AUTOGIRO FLYING on a new pictorial set that has been much talked of in advance, for the association of the designs with Robert Louis Stevenson kava; the home Stevenson had built for his use; 1s., the tomb of two stamps in photogravure. Over a view of the castle of Nuremberg, the German eagle is displaying the Swastika badge of the Nazis. The stamps are 6 pfennig, green, and 12 pfennig, lake. Next month a new set of Charity stamps is to be issued.



#### GREECE

The many important constitutional changes which have occurred recently in Greece add interest to the auction of Greek stamps that Messrs. H. R. Harmer are holding on

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